Published Monthly 5 Cents a Copy

Vol VI. MARCH, 1915 No. 3

The Woman Voter

SWEEPING IT AWAY.

THE EVENING SUN

Clover Cows in Clover

The Story of

GRADE A

HOMER MILK

Bottling at Homer

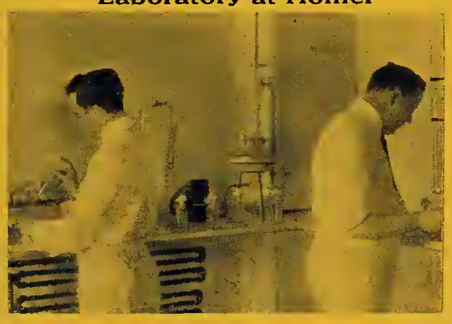
As told briefly in these pictures is that of the application of a great idea in clean milk production to one of the most important functions of social service, the saving of babies' lives.

At first only the babies registered in the Infant Feeding Stations could get this wonderful Grade A milk, but its producers have at last arranged for a much broader use of their product. Besides the 8,000 quarts used daily and exclusively in the fifty-six Board of Health Feeding Stations, which, by the way, have been largely responsible in reducing the death rate of babies under one year of age to the lowest point in the history of New York City and in making the city's infant mortality the lowest of any city of considerable size in the world, one hundred and twenty-five Clover Farms delivery wagons and seventeen Clover Farms Model Dairy stores are distributing Grade A Homer Milk to every baby whose parents can be convinced that it is worth while to furnish their own little ones with the milk that has not only made this unparalleled record of life saving in the station work, but has produced from among these station babies the prize winners in practically every baby contest held in recent years. Note, for instance, the case of the three prize winning babies during Baby Week in the past summer.

We want your baby to have Homer Milk, and when you get this milk into your home you will find it the milk best adapted to all uses of the home.

If you are interested in Homer methods send for our little booklet, telling more in detail "The Story of Homer Milk." No better service can be rendered by anyone than that of recommending the use of Grade A Homer Milk in every New York home.

Laboratory at Homer



HOMER MILK

MEANS MILK PRODUCED

FOR HOME USE BY

HOMER METHODS

CLOVER FARMS, Inc.

534 West 48th Street

Phone, Bryant 1547

Babies Get Homer Milk

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

WEIGLE & FUNKE

Cleaners and Dyers

OFFICES

114 WEST 39th STREET
140 EAST 49th STREET
771 THIRD AVENUE
674 MADISON AVENUE
1500 THIRD AVENUE
BRONX and 180th STS.

Telephone Connections

FIRST CLASS WORK
REASONABLE PRICES
PROMPT DELIVERY

OFFICES

362 COLUMBUS AVE.
514 AMSTERDAM AVE.
2515 BROADWAY
2645 BROADWAY
45 EAST 125th STREET
591 WEST 181st STREET

Telephone Connections

Works: WEST FARMS :: NEW YORK CITY

Telephone, 84 Tremont

For Directory of Advertisers this month see Page 4.

EUROPEAN PLAN FIRE PROOF

THE TEN EYCK
ALBANY, N. Y.

CONVENIENT TO STATE CAPITOL
AND OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

A. H. RENNIE
MANAGER

THE ONONDAGA, SYRACUSE
SAME MANAGEMENT

Karo
(REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)
For Waffles

LET'S have waffles right off the iron—spread thick with Karo Syrup. Karo has the flavor that goes with waffles, griddle cakes and hot buscuit.

Give the children all the Karo they want. Make candy for them at home with Karo—delicious taffies, fudges and fondant creams.

A world of information in the Corn Products Cook Book. No kitchen complete without it for ready reference. FREE. Write your name and address on post card and send to

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
Dept. Z New York P. O. Box 161

WHAT
WOMEN WANT

By BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

A treatment of Feminism bound to interest everyone; to sum up and illumine the movement for those who already believe in it, and to persuade the conservative to a more modern point of view.

"A great book. It stands beside those of Olive Schreiner and Ellen Key."
—Professor George Herbert Palmer

"The best summary of the nature and scope of Feminism that I have seen."
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman

"Sane, clear and illuminating—like a strong, clear light turned on experience."—Ellen Glasgow

"A final answer to all questions in regard to the subject."—Carrie Chapman Catt

$1.25 net.

For Sale at New York Headquarters

OLIVE SCHREINER'S
WOMAN AND LABOR
The Suffrage Classic, $1.25 net.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

Annual March
Silk Sale

Over One Hundred Thousand Yards of the Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors.

At Extraordinarily Low Prices.

Commencing Monday, March 1st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
34th Street 5th Avenue

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

WILL RECEIVE 10% ON ALL CLEANING and DYEING SENT

TO

Madame Pauline

EXPERT

CLEANER and DYER

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY:
233 WEST 14th STREET

PHONE, 2173 CHELSEA

Branches:	Phone Nos.
364 MADISON AVENUE	Murray Hill, 7356
900 SIXTH AVENUE	Plaza, 7833
1122 LEXINGTON AVE.	Lenox 2479
382 AMSTERDAM AVE.	Schuyler, 10149
115 EAST 34th STREET	Murray Hill, 5548

(Express paid one way)

THE GLOVE KIDS

FOR Something New Under the Sun apply to the Woman's Department of Human Life. Here comes a new dolly, the like of which was never seen before, all made out of an old kid glove, and dressed in the pet scraps from your piece-bag. Don't be vexed because you never thought of anything so perfectly obvious. Nobody thought of it until Mrs. Liska Stillman Churchill began to make them in Denver, Colorado, for the benefit of the Belgian Flour Fund. The Denver women caught the idea, helped Mrs. Churchill to open a shop filled with "Glove Kids," and soon it took fifteen sewing machines and as many women to supply the demand. Many a little child in Belgium was fed because the babies in Denver cried for the soft, huggable dollies. Men and women wanted them, too, in Indians, Kewpies, Greenaways, Brownies, Cuties and Widows, for Valentines, table decorations, euchre prizes, everything.

The Woman Suffrage Party has the sole privilege of the Glove Kids. We want you to come to our headquarters and see them. And we ask you to bring your worn-out gloves, both kid and silk. We will have them cleaned. The choicest scraps, too, from your silk and lace bag, bring them along. We are getting ready for a big display of Glove Kids, but we will let you see them in process of manufacture, if you come armed with a donation. Ask for Mrs. William Valet, Chairman of Glove Kid Committee.

THE SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE IN THE WOMAN VOTER?

THE WOMAN VOTER has proven to be indispensable to Suffrage Workers the country over. Now it should be equally valuable to the advertiser, and we can make it so. It's just a question of each and every one realizing the importance of patronizing those who advertise in *The Woman Voter* and letting them know why we patronize them.

If you haven't thought about this before, won't you now? Won't you read the advertisements carefully each month and take advantage of the splendid offers made? Won't you make a point, beginning to-day, of making all of your purchases from those who advertise with us, of having your cleaning and dyeing, your decorating done by those who are using our pages each month? Remember they are not only advertisers of *The Woman Voter,* they are advertisers of the Suffrage Movement. They are making it possible for us to have a suffrage magazine, they are making it possible for us to keep the public informed of the real facts concerning the Suffrage Movement.

Let's show our advertisers that it DOES PAY TO ADVERTISE IN *THE WOMAN VOTER.*

Directory of Advertisers This Month

DRY GOODS STORES—
B. Altman & Co. . . . . Page 6
Franklin Simon & Co. . . . . Page 28
James McCreery & Co. . . . . Page 3

CORSETS—
The Ivy Corset—Mollie Mayers . . Page 6

DRESS SHIELDS—
The C. E. Conover Co. . . . . Page 27

DYEING AND CLEANING—
Metropolitan Dye Works . . . Page 2
Madame Pauline . . . . . Page 4

FACE POWDER—
Exora Face Powder . . . . . Page 27

HOTELS—
Martha Washington . . . . . Page 27
The Ten Eyck . . . . . Page 3

INTERIOR DECORATION—
P. T. Frankl . . . . . Page 6

KARO—
Corn Products Refining Co. . . . Page 3

LINEN SHOP—
James McCutcheon & Co. . . . Page 27

LUNCH AND TEA ROOM—
Woman Suffrage Lunch Room . . Page 25

MILK—
Clover Farms Co. . . . . Page 2

MILLINERY—
Madame M. Moroso . . . . . Page 25

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER—
Miss Margaret M. Murphy . . . Page 25

SUFFRAGE LITERATURE—
Frederick A. Stokes Co. . . . . Page 3
National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co. . Page 27

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY

The Woman Suffrage Party, New York City

FLORENCE WOOLSTON, Editor

Campaign Editor, ANNE O'HAGAN SHINN
Assembly District Editor, ADALINE W. STERLING
Art Editor, IDA S. PROPER
Labor Editor, SARAH R. PARKS
MELINDA FOSTER, Assistant Editor

VOL. VI. **MARCH, 1915.** **No. 3.**

CONTENTS

Cover Cartoon—Sweeping It Away
The Evening Sun

The Campaign is On 7

Victory 1915! 8

The Press and Woman Suffrage . . . 9

"Ef"—Rosalie M. Jonas 11

The Woman's Peace Party 11
Anne Moore.

For the Welfare of Children . . . .
New York and Widows' Pensions . . . 12

Mothers' Pensions a Success 12
Richard M. Neustadt.

The Case for Widows' Pensions . . . 13
Hannah B. Einstein.

Problems Involved in Pensions for Mothers . 14
Margaret Byington.

From Advocates of the Measure . . . 15
William Hard — Mary K. Simkhovitch
Robert W. Hebberd — Henry R. Seager
Norman Hapgood — Helen Todd
Lillian D. Wald — Florence Kelley
Gaylord S. White

Why Mothers Need Pensions 17
As Told to Elizabeth Watson.

What Women Want 19
Reviewed by Harriet B. Laidlaw.

Labor and the Great War 18
Sarah R. Parks.

With Our Allies—the Antis 20

The Woman Suffrage Party 21
Adaline W. Sterling.

Calendar for March 24

THE WOMAN VOTER
48 East 34th Street **New York City**

Subscription price yearly, 50 cents — Single copy, 5 cents
Tel., 6310 Murray Hill — Advertising rates on application

MABEL ROLLINS, Business Manager

Entered as Second Class Matter at New York, N. Y., Post Office. *Copyright, 1915 by Woman Suffrage Party. All rights reserved.*

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

151,688 Members in Greater New York

THE Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York is organized to win votes for women in 1915.

It follows the regular political party plan, having a leader in every one of the 63 Assembly Districts and a Captain in each Election District of the city.

Its purpose is to enroll the name and enlist the support of every resident of New York City who believes in equal suffrage and will uphold the referendum in 1915.

If you believe in the principles of democracy this is the time to make it known. Come and work with us for Victory in 1915. The Woman Suffrage Party has no dues. To join, simply send your name and address to Headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth St.

Do it to-day. This is the home-stretch, and success is in sight.

The Woman Suffrage Party, New York City

HEADQUARTERS:
48 East 34th Street, New York City.

BROOKLYN:
27 Lafayette Avenue.

BRONX:
3rd Avenue, Corner 149th Street.

QUEENS:
319 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

OFFICERS:

Honorary Chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.
Chairman, Miss Mary G. Hay, 2 West 86th Street.
Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, 68 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn.
Secretary, Mrs. Harriet Wells, 46 West 9th Street.
Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, 317 West 74th Street.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E. 66th St.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, 35 Remsen St...

BRONX BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. Henrietta Seeley, 2184 Bathgate Ave.

QUEENS BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Queens, Long Island.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.
Chairman, Mrs. William G. Willcox, 115 Davis Avenue, West New Brighton.

DIRECTORS:
Manhattan, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe.
Brooklyn, Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood.
Bronx, Mrs. Robert A. McGregor.
Queens, Mrs. Joseph Fitch.
Richmond, Mrs. Andrew J. Newbury.

If you find a yellow slip in your magazine please renew promptly

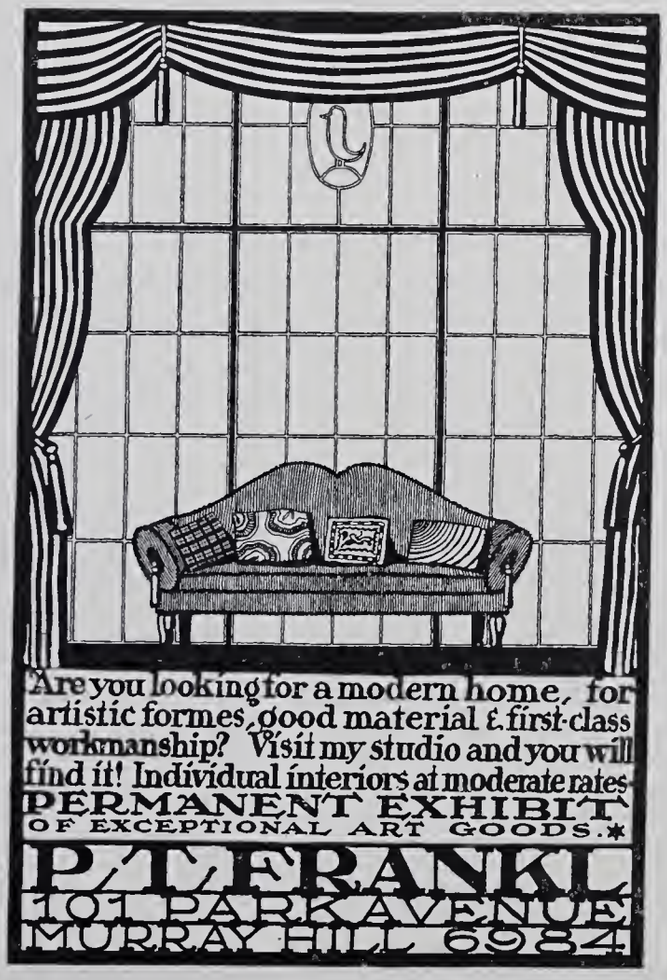
B. Altman & Co.

Balta Shoes and Slippers

are sold exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

Only selected leathers are used in the making of this footwear, and the high quality of workmanship, combined with the up-to-date style features, gives the distinctive touch demanded by the man and woman of fashion.

Fifth Avenue=Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



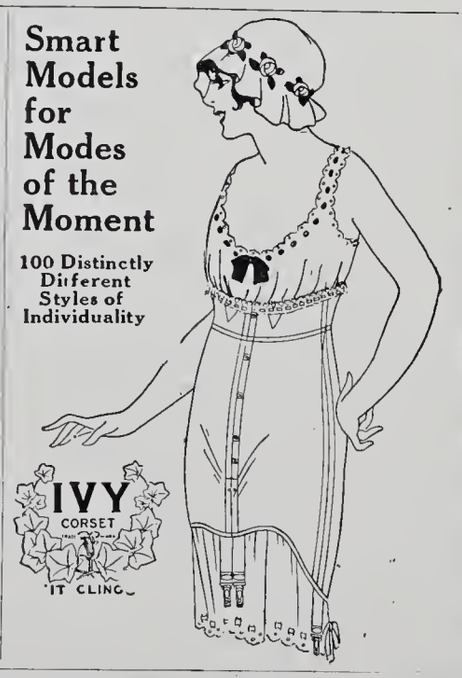
THE **IVY** CORSET

"Designed by a Woman Who Knows"

$ 1.00
$ 2.00
$ 3.00
$ 3.50
$ 5.00
$ 6.00
$ 7.50
$ 8.50
$10.00
$12.50
$15.00
$20.00
to
$50.00

Smart Models for Modes of the Moment

100 Distinctly Different Styles of Individuality



All Ivy Models Fitted by Experienced Corsetieres at

MOLLIE MAYERS
IVY CORSET STORE
392 5th Ave. (at 36th St.) N. Y.

THE WOMAN VOTER

MARCH, 1915

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON!

AFTER sixty years of valiant effort, the women of the Empire State have won the initial step towards victory. The bill submitting the woman suffrage amendment, November 2, 1915, has passed the Legislature without a dissenting vote and the campaign is on.

A unanimous vote for submission is a sign of the times. In the olden days, women went to Albany with prayers, petitions and pleadings. They returned knowing that the representatives of the people labeled them "cranks" and intended to bury their measure.

To-day, however, it is different. Suffrage is no longer a matter of academic discussion for a few enlightened men and women. It has long since been graduated into public affairs. With more than four million women voters having power in the National Congress, women are a political factor to be considered. As state after state has enfranchised its women and Legislature after Legislature has voted to submit the question to the people, politicians have learned that woman suffrage is not a "crank measure" but a great democratic reform with millions of adherents.

The remark is current that suffrage is inevitable. Prophets differ only with regard to the date of the ultimate victory which will make the United States a suffrage nation. The West is already a solid unit of equal suffrage states. When New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey break the tradition of the conservative East next November, the other Atlantic States will speedily become white on the suffrage map.

This is a crucial year in the history of the movement. We in New York are waging our campaign, not only for the women of our own state but for the women of the nation. Success in New York will hasten the enfranchisement of women in the Middle West and South and will bring the national amendment to certain and immediate victory.

NO state ever faced the last months of its campaign with greater hope and resources for success. Our organization has won the admiration of women throughout the world. The entire state *is Organized to win!* Every Assembly District in the State has its Leaders and Captains who are working after the pattern of the great political parties. Each Campaign District has headquarters which form a center radiating activities. Already the number of men and women pledged to support the amendment is more than 300,000.

Two thousand women in various parts of the state are giving their time and strength to the work. Every day brings new recruits among the active workers. Every week adds hundreds of new adherents to the movement.

Five years ago the Woman Suffrage Party, a pioneer in the Assembly District plan of work, laid the ground work of the campaign. By steady, persistent and consecrated work on the part of members and officers, district by district has been developed until now the organization numbers 151,688 members in the 63 Assembly Districts of Greater New York.

Political work is the keynote of the Party. We learned long ago that suffrage is *voted* not argued in—thus we work through public officials and voters. Before the Legislature which passed our bill convened, every member had been interviewed and his suffrage record was on file at headquarters. Every candidate for office knows that he is expected to state his views on the question of woman suffrage.

The publication in the January *Voter* of a list of public officials, including the Governor of this State, the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Chamberlain, the Borough Presidents—a majority of the Commissioners, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the County and State Committees, a number of Judges of the higher and lower courts and a long list of Democratic and Republican Senators and Representatives is proof that our work has not been in vain.

Our propaganda work is familiar to all. We held over 5,000 meetings last year; street meetings, mass meetings, parlor meetings, meetings in political clubs and club houses. Whenever citizens are gathered together and we have opportunity to present the cause our speakers go gladly. From the headquarters of the party a ceaseless agitation for suffrage goes on night and day.

Our task is not easy. The last class of men to be enfranchised were the working men of New York State, who won the ballot in 1826. Their victory required only about 75,000 votes. We must reach between 600,000 and 900,000 voters to win our amendment. But it *can* be done, and we propose to do it. Mr. Dooley says that the successful reformer has to be a nuisance. We hope to escape the opprobrium of that term but we do not intend to let any voter escape the knowledge that the woman suffrage amendment is to come before the voters in November and to ask his support.

There are seven months and 216 days before the vote is cast and every minute counts. This is a time when every woman who believes in equal suffrage must work. The leaders, splendid as they are, cannot win this State alone. It requires more than the consecrated services of a few and the sympathy of the others. Do not regard the suffragists as "they" and the campaign as "theirs." Make this battle *yours* and think in terms of "we." Be on the firing line.

We urge every man and woman in the state to join our campaign. We offer hard work but it has its compensation. The joy of being caught up by a great purpose and used to win a great victory is in itself a reward. To have shared in earning enfranchisement for more than a million women, to have helped add one of the most powerful states in the Union to the enlightened, free states is well worth the sacrifice which is the price of Victory in 1915.

VICTORY 1915

HALLELUJAH EVERY DAY

FEBRUARY 10th was Hallelujah Day throughout New York State to celebrate the beginning of the 1915 campaign. But every day is Hallelujah Day in the suffrage movement. Victories come so fast that there scarcely is time to do them justice. Every year adds new suffrage states to the map—every month adds new campaign states to the list—every day brings nearer the ultimate victory which will establish a nation of enfranchised women.

NEW JERSEY TO VOTE

THE suffrage bill has passed both houses in New Jersey, despite a rumor that the omission of a comma might delay the vote. In the Senate the vote was 17 to 4; in the House it was unanimous.

Two years ago the resolution passed the Legislature but the action was nullified because the amendment was not properly advertised. This year the women celebrate a victory which cannot be taken from them on a technicality. The missing comma has been found—the bill has passed the Legislature and the men of New Jersey will vote upon the amendment in September.

All success to our neighbor state!

MASSACHUSETTS IN CAMPAIGN

ON the same day that New Jersey became a campaign state, Massachusetts also won her victory. There were only three dissenting votes when the measure was before the Senate, while the vote of the House was 196 to 33. The bill provides for striking out the word "male" from the constitutional qualification for voting. It will require a two-thirds vote at the election in November to pass it.

The suffrage movement in Massachusetts is connected intimately with many of the most significant events in the whole agitation. Massachusetts is one of the states that contributed much towards the abolition of slavery. The pioneers who worked so valiantly to establish the negroes in our democracy were unable to secure the same privileges for their mothers, sisters, wives or daughters. It has taken more than fifty years for the women of Massachusetts to persuade the Legislature to submit the question.

Will Massachusetts carry out the traditions of her history in the movements for human freedom? We believe that the vote in 1915 will answer, Yes!

GUIDE POSTS

West Virginia has become a campaign state—the first Southern state to wage a campaign for equal suffrage! The vote in the Senate was 28 to 1; in the House, 76 to 8. The referendum will be submitted at the next general election, which occurs in 1916.

The victory in West Virginia was followed three days later by one in Tennessee. Eloquent speeches were made in both Houses and the bill passed amid the applause of hundreds of women. In the Senate only three men were opposed and the majority in the House was 56—showing that suffrage has broken into the solid South at last.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Texas House has reported favorably a suffrage amendment by a vote of 16 to 2.

On February 1st the Arkansas Senate voted to submit a suffrage amendment, 23 to 12. On February 5th the House passed it by 51 to 18.

Committees in the North Carolina and Alabama Legislatures have given favorable reports upon the suffrage amendments.

By a vote of 130 to 71, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters. The vote was almost identical with that of two years ago when the measure was passed 131 to 70.

The resolution will probably have passed the Senate by the time this *Voter* is out of the presses, for there is no doubt of a referendum in November, 1915, in Pennsylvania.

A measure similar to that which enfranchised more than a million women in Illinois, passed the Senate of Indiana on February 20th, with only three opposing votes.

The Democrats have made woman suffrage a Party measure and there is a strong probability of immediate success.

SUFFRAGE AUTO-GRAPHS

New York automobiles licensed this year are a joy to the suffragist's eye. Let those who ride in them be for or against suffrage, the license tag of each car bears the suffrage slogan, "New York, 1915," black letters on the beloved yellow background.

The fact that the census reports over 23,000 women and girls on the farms of New York State who can neither read nor write, would seem to furnish grist to the anti-suffrage hopper. It might, indeed, save for the fact that there are also over 39,000 men and boys on the farms of New York State who can neither read nor write.

LAWS FOR WOMEN

Only four states in this country have limited by law the work of women to eight hours a day and these are Washington, California, Colorado and Arizona, all equal suffrage states.

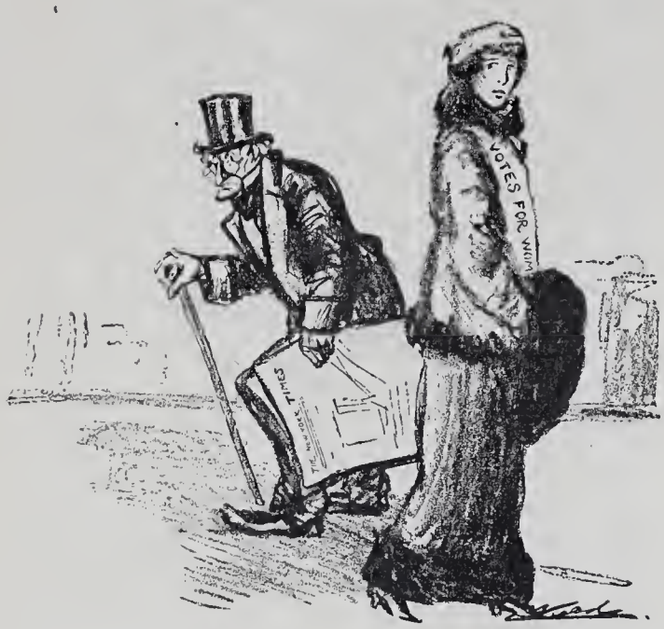
A PROPHECY

"The year 1915 is likely to witness the most significant victories for democracy—for man and woman suffrage—in the entire history of the world. The war may not stop, but every day of its continuance, with its frightful expense, its senseless hate, its tragic devastation and its appalling toll of death, is making converts by the thousands to the principle of government by the people. Every day sees autocracy disappearing into the past and democracy emerging into the future. Among the victories will be woman suffrage in New York."

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

The Press and Woman Suffrage

THE ANTIQUE



The New York Tribune.

HUSSY!

THE campaign for the woman suffrage amendment in 1915 will be helped to victory by the leading newspapers of New York. Few states have had such remarkable editorial support as that given by the great metropolitan dailies as well as the press of the smaller cities and the local county and town papers.

As soon as the successful passage of the suffrage bill was announced a series of editorials appeared in the papers of New York City. That some of these were in reply to a flagrant attack upon woman suffrage by the *New York Times* proves again that the Antis are our allies. Incidentally, the discussion has made it clear that we have a long list of newspapers friendly to our movement.

The New York Tribune has been numbered among our friends for some time. Aside from suffrage news, to which they gave considerable space, editorials, cartoons and special features by Alice Duer Miller, F. P. A. and others add to the general interest in our movement. The *New York American* is another good friend.

We have staunch support from all the worth-while evening papers. The *Evening Sun* and the *Evening Post* have issued special suffrage editions from time to time and both carry interesting suffrage news and feature stories.

The *Evening Globe*, the *Evening Mail*, the *Evening Journal* and the *Evening World* have also supported our movement editorially. We regret that we have not sufficient space to reprint all the comments which followed the opening of our campaign. The extracts printed below illustrate the general trend of opinion with regard to the amendment.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE "CRISIS" IN THE "TIMES"

The men of New York are facing "a grave crisis," according to the "New York Times." "Ceaseless and noisy agitation" has led the Legislature of the state to place the question of woman suffrage squarely before the voters. "Woman suffrage will come in spite of everything," is the disturbing phrase of the hour. Politicians are impressed. Many men have taken the matter "too lightly." Every high-minded, responsible man is prayerfully urged to do his best at least "to postpone the evil day."

The "Times" is wide awake to the danger. It is still deaf and blind to what the advancing battle line means. In its masculine superiority it has missed utterly what has happened to women and their work in the last decades and years. Therefore, to-day it argues against suffrage in the words of 1750. It conjures up a dozen suffrage bogies from its memory and proceeds to stamp on them furiously. Of the real force and living power behind the present day desire of American women to do their full share by the state of which they are members, the "Times" has no more perception than a mediaeval monk.

Let us take the first and main contention of the "Times." We are compelled to select isolated sentences owing to the dislocation of its excited utterance. Here is the idea:

Either women must work as men work, or they will never be qualified to vote as men vote.

If there be those who would contend that women must become less womanly, that they should become masculine in thought and feeling and temperament; they will not admit the force of this argument; neither will they openly admit that they would like to see women become more like men. But without that transformation women cannot qualify for the vote as men qualify, and there is no other way to acquire the qualification.

This is clear and forcible language. It is sincere, beyond question. It is, unfortunately, so amazingly ignorant as to amount almost to an historic example of a superior mind's inability to heed and listen. "To vote as men vote," says the "Times." But no one wants women to vote as men vote! It is just because they have a different mental character, a different training, a different contribution to make to the political wisdom of the state that it is proposed to enlist their aid. "To see women become more like men." The basic suffrage idea is to preserve woman's mind and character in their essentially feminine form and to present their own point of view, their own hopes, ambitions, methods and ideals to the service of the State. The "transformation" at which the "Times" shudders is a pure nightmare of its own raising, utterly without relation to the facts or tendencies of the present suffrage movement.

We hope the "Times," after an observation of the facts, will correct its error and agree with us thus far. We do not expect, however, that the "Times" will subscribe to our faith in the value of this contribution which women, voting as women, can make. A reading of the "Times" editorial discloses an utter disregard of the whole field of legislation for which women have especial capacity. Says the article in explaining how the male voter has become qualified to cast his ballot:

"The voter must help to decide the gravest public questions relating to labor, international disputes, measures of national defense, race problems, public morality, monetary plans, tariffs and taxation. On such questions men vote according to judgments founded on observation and knowledge acquired in the pursuit of their daily business."

If by the words "labor" and "public morality" the "Times" had intended the broadest scope of those terms it would surely have possessed sufficient sense of humor not to have added the declaration that men learned about them in their daily business. Of course the "Times" used the words as it always uses them—as signifying those conventional aspects of labor and morals which an ultra-conservative mind can touch without dismay. It was intent, in its whole list of "the gravest public questions," upon legislation concerning property, the purely economic side of state activity. We have no wish to minimize the importance of such laws. We insist, however, that such a viewpoint ignores fully half of the most pressing legislative problems of the day. Child labor, the liquor question, the regulation of hours of labor, the safeguarding of labor in factories, sanitation, non-employment insurance—the list is a long one, and we make no attempt to express approval or disapproval of any policy or policies. The unavoidable fact is that these laws concerning human rights furnish the great issues of our generation. They will be the matter of public thought long after woman suffrage has become an accepted fact, and the "Times" has resigned itself to the worst.

We think that women are amply fitted to help in the solution of these problems. We assert this on the broadest ground, that the problems are primarily human problems, and women are, concededly, human beings. It can also be based upon the narrower but equally sufficient ground that the problems in large measure concern women first of all. The woman at a factory loom no longer controls her safety, or her

health, as when she wove at home. The millions of women workers who tramped forth into the industrial battle line when the factory system superseded the home system of manufacture are surely best competent to speak for themselves. So, too, with the whole range of health laws, milk regulation, etc., wherein the state steps into the home and does a woman's work. Men have done much to protect the lives and health of children. With women voting by their side they can do far more. Here, as in every aspect, the question is not of antagonism, but of united effort, of men and women helping each other toward the common goal. We have no thought of any regenerative panacea or wonder-working progress. We have only the conviction that women are but just awakening to their responsibility and duty, and that, with their full strength aiding, the human race cannot but march faster.

The "Times" article contains much minor matter of unconscious humor. It speaks of keeping women apart from men in the hurly-burly of life to insure them courtesies from the opposite sex. It grieves at the thought of turning woman out into the everlasting scrimmage of life. One ride in the subway at rush hour ought to be a sufficient correction of this venerable ignorance. For better, for worse, women, millions of them, are out in the scrimmage. Whatever is good in chivalry has survived for them and will survive for them, we suspect, whether they vote or not. What is unsound in the idea of chivalry can be easily done without, especially if women are in a position to ask for a few items of justice instead.

We have no wish to divert the argument from the main issue, however. The "Times" has just begun to think upon the subject, and it is thinking very badly. The crisis is indeed too grave to waste time on absurdities or contradictions. The women of New York ask to be heard; they ask the opportunity to help the men of the state in the work of the state. They are certainly not to be defeated by the grandfatherly rehearsal of set arguments which ignore the facts and speak in terms of the spinning wheel and the stage coach.

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK STATE

. . . The Legislature could not have done a more sensible or a juster thing. . . . The right of women to equal suffrage with men is so self-evident a proposition that its demonstration seems superfluous. The time is long past when man could proclaim the intellectual inferiority of woman. Her moral and ethical standards are admittedly higher. With the changing forms of industrial development she is becoming more and more economically independent. The working woman is no more rare a specimen than the working man—but the woman hobo is still sufficiently unique to be accounted a curiosity. . . . How women are likely to vote has no bearing on their right to vote. The allegation that bad women will vote is immaterial. Bad men vote, and not infrequently vote more wisely and unselfishly than some who esteem themselves supremely good.

If suffrage is a right, then upon no reasonable ground can it be denied to women; if it be a privilege, then American women have long since earned it.

THE EVENING SUN

SHALL WOMEN VOTE?

. . . With a view to securing intelligent action at the polls, the "Evening Sun" urges every man and woman in the state to ponder the following questions:

1. Are all the adult persons who must observe the laws and pay the taxes entitled to an equal share in making the laws and fixing the taxes?
2. Is suffrage a right for women as well as for men?
3. If it is not a right, is it a duty or responsibility which women should share with men?
4. If it is neither a right nor a duty, is it a privilege which men should extend to women?
5. Do a majority of the women of New York State want to vote?
6. If only a minority of women want to vote, should suffrage be granted nevertheless?
7. Would equal suffrage result in advantage or disadvantage to the state generally and to women particularly?
8. How has woman suffrage worked in the states and counties that have tried it?

We do not mean to imply that these questions cover the whole field, but any man who can answer them intelligently will be qualified to vote on the equal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. There is already a wealth of pertinent literature which we commend to the attention of the electorate. It is reasonably certain that the Woman Suffrage Party will do at least all of its propagandic duty. Through an admirable organization of the Assembly Districts these women expect to discover the attitude of every voter and to reason with all who seem to need encouragement or persuasion. We wish the antis could promise the same thoroughness in their campaign, but the fact is that there is almost always more force and enthusiasm in a positive movement than in a negative movement.

THE EVENING GLOBE

EQUALITY IN VOTING

. . . A big fact of modern life is the lessening of the old-fashioned, wholesome activities of women. The factories and modern inventions have stolen the home jobs of women. The 7,000,000 women wage earners in this country sufficiently attest the mighty change. . . .

Women in industry, perceiving as they must, that the ballot is a weapon of defense in industrial conflict, wish to protect themselves. . . .

Coincident with this industrial change has come an intensification of democracy. Submerged or inarticulate classes of all kinds demand and have secured the abandonment of laws and customs that impede the opportunity for individual development and expression. Women have broken into the human race, as the equal suffragists put it in one of their pet phrases. The educated woman of the better sort feels that a wrong is done to her when her field of activity is artificially restricted. . . .

But not merely from within the disfranchised sex comes the demand for enfranchisement. It is generally conceded, looking at the qualities that broadly differentiate the sexes, that women are more interested than men in the conservation of life. And it is also generally conceded that civilized society should be more and more concerned about such conservation. So it would seem as if it would be greatly to the general advantage to have a greater injection of feminine ideals. . . .

As women would probably more favor peace in international relations, so they could be expected, within the several countries, to favor more than men action in the direction of preserving life. Health laws, food laws, housing laws, laws of all kinds looking to social betterment, would have a better chance with a legislature responsible in part to women constituents than one responsible only to men. . . .

With feminine co-dominion it is probable that government would be greatly humanized.

Finally, the present-day equal suffragists are able to use the argument of experience. The experiment has been tried, and it is successful. The countries that have established equality of suffrage give no sign of wishing to go back to old conditions. The states where women vote are satisfied.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

THE SUFFRAGE ISSUE JOINED

. . . When one considers how forlorn and unpopular the cause was twenty years ago, how impossible it was to obtain an audience of any size, and reviews the sudden awakening of interest, the millions of converts, the anti-suffragists are fully justified in thinking that what they are pleased to call the "menace" of adult suffrage is at hand in this state. . . .

It is no longer unusual to meet women in every station in life to whom this cause has become the supreme thing, whose belief is, not that here is something theoretical to be obtained, but that a grave injustice which daily stings and pains, must needs be righted. . . .

As for the press, a newspaper like our own "Times," with its solemn belief that our society is on the point of disintegrating, is getting to be more and more the exception.

F. P. A.

"Most women do not want to vote," say the Antis. "Most women did not want the steamboat," we counter, triumphantly. If the Antis want a good argument, why don't they point to the fact that the steamboat was invented before Kansas had suffrage? Then we mightn't have a comeback ready.

"The grant of suffrage to women is repugnant to instincts that strike their roots deep in the order of nature. It runs counter to human reason, it flouts the teachings of experience and the admonitions of common sense." Thus the treasured "Times" of yesterday. Only yesterday! It might have been written a thousand years ago.

The New York Tribune.

"EF?"

Ef they're ain't no call for Suffrage, in a world o' fightin' men;
Ef it's jest "knit" for us women, when we'd help towards peace again;
Ef our sec' ain't got the logic, an' our reasoning don't amount
To convertin' men to corpses, without takin' no account;
Ef for love o' God they're hatin'; an' for peace they fight an' slay,
Till they're stampin' out His image from our common human clay.
Ef they sucks their life-blood from us, an' all their strength, an' then
Turns into cannon-fodder what we had designed as men.
Ef they grow to shame the raisin' of their mothers, sisters, wives:
Not with their high-flown talkin'; but with their lyin' lives.
Ef from that there old sneak Adam they hev' got their moral start—
(Him who early in creation is up-sot Eve's apple-cart)
Ef we got to go on suf'rin' for his sins, an' stand abuse
When we asks for simple jestice, an' a "square deal"—"what's the use?"

ROSALIE M. JONAS

THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

A FEW weeks ago a call went forth to the women of the United States to enter their protest against war and declare themselves in the cause of peace. Women from all over the country met in Washington and the Woman's Peace Party, with Jane Addams at its head, was formed. Revolting against the cruelty and the waste of war and the burdens which war places upon women, they banded themselves together to demand that war should be abolished and that the right of women as the mother half of humanity to be considered in the settlement of all questions concerning not alone the life of individuals, but of nations, to be recognized and respected. To this end they adopted the following:

PLATFORM

The purpose of this organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following is adopted as our platform.

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.

2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.

3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.

4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace.

5. Democratic control of foreign policies.

6. *The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.*

7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power."

An Inevitable Result of the War to be Thankful for.

Courtesy of Judge.

8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute Law for War.

9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.

10. Removal of the economic causes of war.

11. The appointment by our government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

On February 4th, at the call of the national organizer, Mrs. Glendower Evans and a local committee, representative women of New York City met and organized the New York City branch of the Woman's Peace Party. An emergency committee, headed by Mrs. Amos Pinchot, was appointed to adopt a constitution and to consider plans for the extension of the movement. On February 19th a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected:

Chairman. Mrs. Amos Pinchot; Honorary Chairmen, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Rose Schneiderman, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Mrs. Henry Villard; Secretary, Miss Anne Moore; Advisory Council. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Marion Cothren, Miss Madeline Doty. Miss Elizabeth C. Watson.

To become a member of the New York City branch of the Woman's Peace Party send your name and address with $1 to Mrs. Amos Pinchot, 960 Park avenue, New York City.

Do this to-day that you may take your rightful place with the women of this city who feel the oppression of the present almost world-wide war and the part women should play in determining that in the future there shall be world-wide peace.

ANNE MOORE

GRANGERS ARE FOR SUFFRAGE

The State Grange again endorsed Votes for Women at its annual convention in Oswego during the week of February 1st. The endorsement was given the movement by three committees of the organization: The Committee for the Good of the Order, the Legislative Committee, and the Committee on Ballot Reform. During the week the Oswego Suffragists, under the direction of Mrs. Luther Mott, kept headquarters on the main street and held meetings and served free refreshments to Grangers every afternoon. Many names were enrolled from all over the state as well as those in the Fifth District. The resolutions endorsed by the Grange not only favored the equal suffrage amendments passed by the legislature but endorsed the principles of votes for women.

FOR THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

New York and Widows' Pensions

IF there is one thing upon which New York people seem agreed, it is in the desire to give children a square deal. New York guarantees a free education to every child. It makes school attendance compulsory until the age of fourteen. New York has pledged itself against child labor and forbids the use of children in industry. New York guards children's health by free medical care, it provides for recreation by parks and playgrounds, by children's libraries and social centers. It has a Children's Court in order that juvenile offenders may have separate and special treatment.

The movement, therefore, to extend the state's responsibility for children to those homes deprived of a bread winner is in harmony with our general policy of child welfare. Mother's Pensions are in operation in many European countries, in New Zealand, Australia, in twenty-three of our states and several cities. Although there have been changes in these laws, not one has ever been repealed and they are said to be among the most popular measures in force in the West.

For some time a commission in New York State has been studying the question. Despite the fact that many people were heartily in favor of the measure recommended, it failed to pass the Legislature last year. This year the commission has issued an even stronger report; a public hearing occurred in February and at the present time four bills are under consideration. These bills are similar in purpose—they aim to provide a state allowance for widowed mothers with dependent children. The points of difference are in the provisions for administering the law.

THE bill which is supported by the commission and recommended by a committee of citizens, several of whom have contributed to this number of the *Voter*, is called the Child Welfare Bill. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hill and in the House by Mr. McCue. The bill provides for the establishment of local boards of child welfare in each county of the state, and in New York City, which "may grant allowances to widowed mothers with one or more children under the age of sixteen years in order that such children may be suitably cared for in their homes by such mothers."

Boards of child welfare are to consist of seven members, the county superintendent of the poor to be an ex-officio member. The other six are to be named by the county judges, for terms so that one term will expire each year. One of the members must represent the public school authorities, one the public health authorities, and one the children's Court. The other three may be named at large. None of the members of the board are to receive compensation.

In New York City the board of welfare is to consist of nine members, eight to be named by the mayor, the ninth to be the Commissioner of Public Charities. None will receive salaries.

The bill provides that allowances made to widowed mothers "shall not exceed the amount which it would be necessary to pay an institutional home or to a foster mother for the care of such widow's child or children; but the aid furnished shall be sufficient to enable a mother to bring up her child properly in her own home; and such a mother and her children shall not be deemed to be paupers by reason of receiving such aid."

There is every reason to believe that the measure will pass the Legislature this year. But it needs the help of every woman in the state who understands the value of a far-reaching, constructive policy for the conservation of the home. Make this bill *your* bill. Speak for it whenever and wherever you can, and write or telegraph at once to your Senator and Representative at Albany. Tell him that the women of New York want this bill to pass the Legislature. And when it does pass, as it must if every reader of the *Voter* makes it a real issue—see to it that women are represented upon every one of the child welfare boards which are created.

MOTHERS' PENSION A SUCCESS

COMMON sense is the basis of all social legislation but, unfortunately, common sense is a rare thing. Three years ago a judge of the Juvenile Court in Kansas City saw, as if through a revelation, the startling fact that behind much of the delinquency of the children lay the poverty of the parents. Ergo, pay the mother to stay at home and protect the family welfare.

The idea was so simple that it passed the legislature of Missouri without question. Later. it was taken up by sentimentalists all through the country, and within a space of two years had been enacted into law in 23 states before anyone really awoke to the fact that a new social movement had been born. The theorists have studied it and attempted to oppose it, but somehow the movement sweeps on, doubtless touching the heart first and the head next, but nevertheless, having a very appreciable effect upon our whole social regime. Despite evil forebodings, mothers' pensions have been a success wherever they have been given a fair trial.

In Milwaukee and in St. Louis it has resulted in the giving up of all orphan asylums and the caring for dependent children in their own or foster homes. In Chicago it has been a great lever to keep the Juvenile Court out of politics and to bring the whole standard of relief work in that city to a higher plane of efficiency and co-operation. Its effect in the Far West has been less appreciable, because it is accepted almost as axiomatic there. Pennsylvania waxes enthusiastic over a tenfold increase in its pension budget for the second year. New Jersey at once takes alarm and grows cautious financially. The conservative State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, which favored a mothers' pension bill only as a compromise to the pressure of the "radicals," are agreed that the law is accomplishing excellent results and is fully justifying its cost.

Mothers' pension has not brought about any miracles. Yet it is definitely given as new a twist upwards to our social thinking as did the Juvenile Court legislation ten years ago. In a very similar way to that movement, it has captured the sentiment of the country and turned that sentiment into constructive social effort along public, rather than private lines. It is for this reason that the movement cannot be stopped anywhere. It is part of the rising tide of social reconstruction. To sit on the dam of private charity and prate of "family rehabilitation" and the case work method is to invite death by drowning, for the tide keeps rising steadily and democracy advances to the conception of publicly caring for those who are suffering from public neglect and conserving through public effort the child in the home as the most precious asset of the state.

Widows' pension is the little Belgium of private charity. Let us hope it is also the foundation of a system of child welfare, home conservation and social insurance that will do much to strengthen the race and make opportunity more common.

RICHARD M. NEUSTADT

THE CASE FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Hannah B. Einstein

Member New York State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers

FOR ages past all our social theories have emphasized the need of preserving home life and insuring motherly care for children of tender age. Yet here we are in the 20th century asking ourselves the question whether it is expedient to preserve the integrity of the family in which only, as all our ethical and social theories proclaim, is there hope.

The preservation of family life is undoubtedly a serious problem to-day. As a result of social and economic conditions and condoned by specious theories advanced by so-called scientific philanthropists, we are still witnessing to-day the wholesale breaking up of good homes. All our convictions go to smash before the great modern god—"Expediency."

It is along the line of least resistance to place children in institutions, I grant you. It is the easiest thing in the world to break up an established home which because of the death of the bread winner is not able to maintain itself without assistance. The death of the bread winner of a family brings about very acute economic conditions. If the widow is determined to keep her family together unaided by others, she becomes a wage earner in a store or factory. Being in most cases untrained and having to compete with younger workers, she commands a relatively small wage.

The double duties of caring for her home and children and the regular day's work often result in breaking down the health of the widowed mother, causing her to neglect her children. Ultimately she is forced to admit her inability to support her family and is obliged to place the children in an institution. If she does this we have the spectacle of a childless mother, an operative in a factory commanding scarcely a living wage, wasting her mother love in hopeless drudgery. The children, on the other hand, placed in an institution, are deprived of that care and love which only a mother can give, which value is inestimable and cannot be obtained for them in any other way.

The State Board of Charities has called attention to the large increase in the census of the institutions for children in this state. One of the reasons advanced for this increase is the unnecessary breaking up of family homes because of inadequate relief by private organizations to dependent mothers. To avoid these conditions the family of the widow must be subsidized so that there will be no necessity of placing her children in institutions or boarded out in foster homes. That this subsidy should come from public funds I have advocated since the state conference at Rochester in 1909. I then showed the inability of private charity organizations to give the permanent, liberal and regular relief necessary in the case of the widowed mother, whose home must be maintained in comfort and decency.

THE issue cannot be hedged any longer. It must be admitted that only a public pension can do away with the many lamentable results of breaking up homes of widowed mothers—too much of the public weal is involved. When the death of the bread winner puts in jeopardy the usefulness of its future citizens it is the duty of the community to step in and prevent the interruption of the mother's maternal duties—the care and bringing up of her children. *That the home and not the institution* is the normal environment for children has been recognized by those who have made strong efforts to modify institutional policy to approximately reproduce home surroundings for dependent children through the cottage plan.

WORSE THAN THE TRENCHES

THE SOLDIER GETS A PENSION AFTER HAVING DONE HIS DUTY. THE WIDOWED MOTHER WHO HAS BORNE THE CHILDREN THAT MAKE THE STATE IS LEFT TO STARVE. ISN'T THE MOTHER AS DESERVING OF SUPPORT AS THE SOLDIER?

The Evening Journal.

Is it because life is too cheap in America that we are so far behind Europe in guarding the welfare of children? Germany, Switzerland, France and England have all taken the relief for children of widowed mothers out of the poor relief systems and stand by the proposition that the fatherless child is the ward of the state and must be given special assistance by the state.

Australia has not even a single child-caring institution within its borders. Everywhere, but among us here, family life is considered of utmost importance and necessity to the child, and the commonwealths in foreign countries undertake its preservation.

Within recent years there has been a remarkable development in the minds of the public on the question of governmental aid to mothers. Twenty-three states in the Union have now established pensions for widowed mothers, and in many other states legislative measures are under discussion. For the last six years bills have been introduced in Albany looking toward the granting of state aid to widowed mothers. Each year the measure has been opposed by the agents of private charity, who have maintained that such legislation would lead to a break-down of self-respect and an increase of the pauper spirit. It is, indeed, strange the objection to this measure of social justice should come from the worker in the philanthropic field. Charity seems to have lost its correct interpretation by becoming scientific.

THE State Commission on Relief for Widowed Mothers, appointed by a former Governor, has found, after exhaustive inquiry that this contention is false, and that present conditions in this state demand public allowances in the homes of worthy widowed mothers. They find that more than 3500 children of widows are at present being cared for in institutions in this state where the only cause for commitment was destitution. The care of these children costs approximately $500,000 a year. Furthermore, they find that only a negligible number of the 1,400 fatherless families now in the care of private charities are being assisted adequately so as to permit the mother to conserve her own strength and the moral well-being of her children.

Common sense must be the basis of all social legislation. That the City of New York has the right to board dependent children in institutions or in foster homes but is forbidden from boarding those same children with their own mother is an absurdity that has caused much needless misery and reacted most seriously upon the community.

These thousands of motherless children of living mothers constitute one of the most shameful human conditions tolerated in the State of New York and also one of the gravest dangers to the future citizens of the State.

The slogan of the famous Conference on Dependent Children, called at Washington in 1910 by President Roosevelt, was, "Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization." The granting of public allowances to widowed mothers is a guarantee that New York has recognized that it is her business, as it is that of the other states in the Union, that home life be conserved.

IT is a needless slur on the good name of our city to exaggerate the mis-direction of such an allowance by public management. No arguments can convince me that the citizens and office holders of New York are, as a class, less honest than the office holders of other states. The further claim that public outdoor relief tends to increase pauperism is well answered by the experience of Massachusetts. Mr. David F. Tiley, of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, is emphatic in his denial that such is the case in his state where public outdoor relief has been disbursed for a period of over 20 years, and where the number of recipients of state aid has materially decreased notwithstanding the increase in population.

The chief concern of the opponents of public outdoor relief is the difficulty of administration. That there are serious difficulties in the administering of all public funds, I do not deny, but that they are insurmountable, I do emphatically deny. The trouble in the past has been in allying public outdoor relief with ward politics. There is no need for this unholy alliance, as is demonstrated by the non-partisan boards for hospital management. A similar board for administering public funds for the maintenance of indigent widows with children in their homes would work as effectively and without abuse.

If every reader of the "Voter" will write to the Legislature at Albany, endorsing the Child Welfare Bill, the measure may this year become a law.

WHAT WOMEN DO WITH A VOTE

Mothers' Pensions have been established in *New Zealand* since 1911. There are no institutions for the care of children in *Australia,* a comprehensive scheme of social legislation protects the home.

The following suffrage states have Mothers' Pensions laws: *California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Utah, Oregon, Nevada and Illinois.*

PROBLEMS IN STATE PENSIONS

MARGARET BYINGTON
SUP'T, DEPARTMENT SERVICE AND RELIEF
BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES

Note—The chief opposition to the movement to provide state pensions for widowed mothers has come from the charitable organizations of New York. In order that readers of the *Voter* may understand the reasons advanced for maintaining the present system of private relief for widowed mothers, we have asked Miss Byington to state her reasons for opposing the measure now pending in the Legislature.—*Editor.*

ON the fundamental questions involved in the care of widows with children, there is no disagreement between those who advocate widows' pensions and the relief societies. They are alike striving to preserve the integrity of the family, they alike believe that homes are better places than institutions for children to grow up in and that adequate relief should be given to the widow who could not otherwise keep her children with her. They differ only on the question of whether this relief should be given by private charitable agencies or by public officials from the public treasury.

The bill proposed by the Commission on the Relief of Widowed Mothers last year was state-wide in its application, calling for the appointment of a commission in each county to administer relief to widows with children. Outside the City of New York, overseers of the poor now have power to give relief in their homes to needy families, including widows with dependent children. There is no legal restriction of the amount that may be given to an individual family but it is in practice limited by the traditions of a particular office and the unwillingness of local taxpayers to provide adequate appropriations. The secretary of the State Board of Charities has general supervision of the work of these local officials and might exert a strong influence in raising their standards of work and of relief. Since the power to give necessary help to widowed mothers exists under the present law, is it desirable to create new machinery for this purpose? Undoubtedly, while public interest is aroused on the subject a new organization would do better work but the vitalization of our present system seems a wiser way of meeting the situation.

There seems, moreover, no reason why widows should be chosen to receive this particular service when their difficulty is only one of many in the community. In many ways such a problem as that of desertion and non-support is more closely allied to other forms of state activity since it is the state through its judiciary which must take an active part in compelling the recreant husband to support his family. If the state is to assume the responsibility for the care of women and children, it might well seek to develop in the public relief agents a group of officials who could deal intelligently with any one of the various situations which involve relief.

In New York City the Commissioner of Charities does not have power to give relief to families in their homes, this responsibility being in the hands of the private charitable societies. So far no statistics have been published showing that there has been a proportionate increase in the number of children of widows who have been committed to institutions for reasons of poverty only. On the contrary, a study of the records of the private societies indicates that there has been in the last five or ten years a notable increase in the amount of relief given and in the quality of personal service rendered. No one who knows intimately the special problems of these broken homes can fail to recognize that these widows need personal sympathy, advice and direction. The father is more than a bread winner and, especially in immigrant families, where the mother has few friends and is isolated by her ignorance of our ways, she certainly needs other help than material relief. In the long run, would the assistance, material and personal given by a city department

be more adequate, more kindly and more intelligent than that now rendered by the private societies?

Another factor in this problem which should receive special consideration is that certain forms of social work the state has definitely undertaken to promote, among them institutional care of the feeble-minded, the insane and such special forms of health work as those undertaken by the Board of Health. At the present time, as is constantly recognized by all those who are dealing with social questions, neither state nor city is making adequate provision for these undertakings. It is taking years to secure institutional care for the feeble-minded, even for women of child-bearing age. Each year a fight must be made for an appropriation adequate to carry on the work of the Board of Health. The situation existing in the hospitals and almshouses under the care of the city is such that the self-respecting poor are unwilling to accept the treatment there provided. The present Commissioner of Charities has stated that he is unable to secure appropriations large enough to enable him to provide kindly and effective treatment for the aged and the sick under his jurisdiction. The relief societies out of their personal knowledge of and deep feeling for the individual families of widowed mothers feel that a reorganization of the department such as is now being undertaken by the commissioner, should prove its effectiveness before the delicate task of the care of needy families in their homes be entrusted to it. Until the city has measured up to the responsibilities it has already accepted does it seem wise to add this new burden which is now being met with increasing adequacy by the private societies? Can we be assured that, some years hence, these widows and their children will be receiving more adequate relief and more intelligent service than now?

Expediency? Not wholly. Common sense, experience and sympathy dictate the conclusion. For what we are seeking is not to foster a wave of sentiment, nor to further a theory of state activity, but to see to it that the kindest and most intelligent help is given to the individual families in their need.

FROM ADVOCATES OF THE MEASURE

THE main thing to remember about the Widows' Pension Bill is that it should be so drawn as to take the widow and her children entirely out of the category of paupers and put them into the category of state wards. In the case of the widow herself, the word "ward" does not perhaps represent the full situation. The children are wards but the mother, under a true Widows' Pension Bill is a state *employee*. I fear that this ideal may sometimes be lost to view in the attempt to get "some sort of bill" into the statute books.

We shall have made no progress if we simply get food and fuel and clothes for the widow and her children through the ordinary avenues of poor relief. The new, the valuable, the inspiring ideal element in widows' pensions legislation is that the resourceless woman who is bringing up her children to be citizens shall be paid by the state to devote herself to the bringing up of those children on the theory that in so doing she is serving the community very much better than if she were giving herself to the excessive toils which modern industry demands of its subjects. She is to stay at home for most, if not all, of every day, and she is to earn the salary given her by the community as a child rearer, and when her children have come to the age of fourteen or sixteen her salary is to be stopped.

This fact shows that her stipend is distinctly a salary and not a charity dole. Her self-respect and the self-respect of her children are to be maintained intact. This is the heart of the idea. Every resistance should be offered, therefore, to any amendment of the Widows' Pension Bill which would throw the widow and her children back into public and private association with the men and women who have been brought to destitution by inefficiency or vice or crime. Such amendments would be worse than the total defeat of the bill.

WILLIAM HARD

PRESENT SYSTEM COSTLY

NEITHER our public nor our private charities provide anything approaching adequate relief for widowed mothers. Such mothers are forced to labor, late and early and beyond their strength. They are requird to be both bread winner and housekeeper, obviously an impossible task. No man that I know could for a single week undertake it. As a result the women break down in health and are obliged to go to the hospitals where they are cared for at public expense. The children are obliged to go to institutions where, besides being deprived of a mother's care, they are also maintained at public expense. Frequently, owing to the mother's enforced neglect they become delinquent and are sent to institutions for that class at public cost.

The lack of system is not only lacking in humanity, but is costly to the State. It will be cheaper, as well as better, to help the good mother keep her children at home under her own care and oversight.

ROBERT W. HEBBERD

I AM sure that a well drawn bill, backed by the right kind of administrative machinery, for the purpose of enabling more mothers to take adequate care of their own children, is thoroughly sound and constructive and an important part of the movement now going on to use the powers of the state for the abolition of poverty, the increase of happiness and efficiency and the improvement of the race.

NORMAN HAPGOOD

MOTHERS CAN BE TRUSTED

MORE than twenty years ago I secured for the first time what would now be called a widow's pension. An intelligent mother, whose children reflected the good care and the moral training that she was giving them, was obliged to face the problem of her children's support. The night that her husband died, she called upon me, and quietly, almost unemotionally presented arguments to prove that she could do better for them than even the best orphan asylum, because of her knowledge of their individualities. I secured a sum of money that enabled her to devote her talents and her energies to bringing up the family. In the numerous instances that have followed I have never had cause to doubt the wisdom and the judgment of making it possible for women of this kind to be entrusted with the bringing up of their children.

I believe that such pensions, given to mothers by the state, under supervision that ensures the standardization of conditions in the home, would make more important the mother's place there. I believe that such pensions, given from state money, would be the more desirable because of the likelihood of developing a systematic, continuous, efficient supervision, and also because they would remove from the widow and the children the disadvantages incident to the uncertainty of private philanthropic contributions.

LILLIAN D. WALD

CONDITIONS DEMAND RELIEF

UNTIL recently I have been one of those who believed it was wise to "go slow" in this matter of granting governmental aid to dependent widows. I thought it was better to include it in a general scheme of social insurance and felt, or rather hoped, that meanwhile the private relief societies were caring fairly well for widows with young children who needed help. But I have changed my mind. I believe that present conditions are such as to demand immediate relief. The struggle which many widows have to make is too severe. The only employment ordinarily open to them—day's work, scrubbing, office cleaning—is laborious, poorly paid and generally means absence from home when the children most need a mother's care. Independence is purchased often at the cost of health and the moral welfare of the children. Perhaps the task of aiding such widows could be better performed, on the side of moral support and sympathetic guidance, by private agencies, but the material resources of private societies seem inadequate (in some cases they are confessedly so) to give all the help that is needed. And finally, if society is ultimately responsible for the situation, should not society bear the cost?

GAYLORD S. WHITE

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HELP

SOCIAL Insurance is always a better method than widows' pensions where it is applicable. But there is always a large margin where insurance is out of the question, due mainly to the low wage of the head of the family that allows of no expenditure except that for bare necessities. Insurance is supplemented by pensions in countries where social insurance is more extensively developed.

A pension for widows does not mean that the widow *must* remain at home. If she can earn more than the pension, she is still free to do so. What is arrived at is the welfare of the children.

The widow is considered only from the point of view of responsible provider for her children's welfare. Where she cannot do this without help she must have that help. Books provided in the schools at the expense of the state are surely not more logical or necessary than adequate home care.

Every woman should help along this attempt to raise the standard of home life.

MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH

SOCIAL INSURANCE

PRIVATE charity must be looked to for so many services that it seems to me a grave mistake to expect from it adequate provision for widows and orphans. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the death of the husband, father of a family with young children presents an economic crisis. The widow cannot even support herself without neglecting the care and education of her children. To expect her to support herself and them without serious deterioration is usually to expect the impossible.

In twenty-four states we have registered our appreciation of these facts by passing compensation laws which require provision for the widows and orphans of wage-earners who are killed through industrial accidents. It is difficult to justify provision for such widows and orphans without conceding the necessity of similar provision for widows and orphans whose bereavement is due to disease or accident outside of industry. Whether a system of gratuitous widows' pensions or of obligatory life insurance, like that of Germany, is to be preferred for our American states is a question on which experts differ. My own view is that we should have both a comprehensive system of illness and life insurance to come into full operation at the earliest period that is actuarially prudent and in the interval widows' pensions.

HENRY R. SEAGER

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

IT needs a woman's sense to see the cruelty and folly of breaking up widowed homes. It costs more in the first place, and in the second it kills child life and normal human development. It is good economy to help the mother to keep her home together and it is preposterous that we should be willing to pension veterans for having blown the lives out of people and not pension women for putting life into people.

No sooner were we women enfranchised in California than we determined to put an end to orphan asylums as far as possible. We collected our own evidence by visiting the orphan homes ourselves, and, unlike the people of the East, we allowed the widowed mothers to speak for themselves.

I visited about twenty-five of these asylums, and in spite of the awful conditions of children in industry I have seen in my settlement work and as a factory inspector, I have no hesitation in saying that I had rather see children in the worst mill or cannery in the country than see them in these horrible mechanical institutions. How can there be human warmth or affection in the children's lives? Wicked as it is to bind a child to a machine it is not so wicked as to make it a machine, and that is what the orphan asylum does.

Statistics taken from juvenile and criminal courts show that child and female delinquents are recruited to an alarming extent from the children of broken up homes. Every woman knows why this is and that is why when they become voters they turn their attention so quickly and effectively to measures for the protection of the home. When women make themselves felt in measures of this kind then the best interests of children begin to be represented.

HELEN TODD

VOTES AND MOTHER'S PENSIONS

THE arguments against Mothers' Pensions are more varied than can ordinarily be mustered against a a measure intended to benefit children. Some arguments are financial in defense of the taxpayers or administrative based on fear lest we reduplicate officials and cause confusion; or individualistic arising from dread of an entering wedge for Socialism. All these can be met seriously and are daily refuted by the experience of Chicago.

One frequently recurring argument is, however, utterly fantastic. This is the fear lest public provision for the care of half-orphan children, by their own mothers, in separate houses, may defer the coming of the economic freedom of women.

It is much to be hoped that the proponents of this particular obstacle to the enactment of an urgently needed law, may candidly study the publications of the Federal Children's Bureau, especially the latest issue, the admirably painstaking study of Infant Mortality in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The little children's need that their mothers devote to them her full equipment of health, strength, time and attention has, perhaps, never been so convincingly shown, certainly never in so compact a presentation.

By an interesting paradox, Johnstown is so startling an object lesson in the need of all children, that women who are not engaged in the arduous and infinitely important task of rearing young children, should vigorously participate in municipal activities.

Pennsylvania is one of the states in which women have no votes whatever and the Johnstown babies die in consequence of evils which voting mothers, nurses and teachers would certainly promptly abolish.

It is an interesting coincidence that Mothers' Pensions are best administered precisely in those states and cities, like Oregon and Chicago, where women in general vote and are politically active.

FLORENCE KELLEY

WHY MOTHERS NEED PENSIONS

As Told to Elizabeth Watson

THE FALL OF TOMMY

"MY Tommy was a wee bit of a lad when his father died. I was scrubbing in the Jefferson Market Court. When the principal of Tommy's school said to me: 'Now, Mrs. O., you're a widow working hard to take care of your children and why don't you let Tommy take the papers to sell? He is too young to be getting his papers for regular work.' So my Tommy began selling the papers. There must have been a bad lot of boys in the street there, Miss. For soon after Tommy sold the papers he began staying out nights. He never came home until half past eleven or twelve o'clock. When I talked to him about coming in early, he got very independent, bold and impudent-like.

"He never played the truant from school until he began on the papers. Before he began to help me by selling the papers he was like a little woman taking care of the younger children and helping in the house, with me away most all of the time. After he began selling the papers it was as though he had been born again. If I asked him to carry down the ashes he grumbled. Once he got started with those papers, Tommy was just as if he didn't belong to me. He began to hide the money he made on the papers.

"One day the principal of the school sent for me. Tommy was staying out of school. Then the truant officer, he came after him, and when Tommy heard that, he stayed away all night. All next day and all that night. I was like to a crazy woman. I went to the police station; I went to the morgue. I walked to the hospitals. Three times did I go down to police headquarters to see if there was any word of him. Then some of the school boys said they saw him down in some stables about ten blocks away and so I stayed home from my work and went down to those stables. On Friday morning at four o'clock I found him. He had been away eight days and eight nights. He had been sleeping in the stables, in hallways and in an empty lot, where boys used to hide sometimes, and then, Miss, I took him to the school and the truant officer sent him to court.

"I told the Children's Judge all about it, because I was afraid my Tommy was going to be a loafer and the judge, he sent him away to the truant school. Indeed, Miss, and the papers are a bad business for boys and it's myself that knows it. But what is a poor widow to do with four small bits of children and no one to buy the bread, but myself?"

HOW WILL MARY DO IT?

"WHEN Mary was fourteen years old she left school and went to work as a bundler in a department store at three a week. She was a favorite and got 'along famously,' remaining with the firm twelve years and was receiving seven dollars a week as saleslady when she left to get married. Her husband was a custom tailor cutter and made $25.00 a week. Mary had been married ten years and had three children, a girl of nine, a boy of seven and a girl of four years, when her husband was stricken with heart disease. He was ill and unable to work for over a year, when he died.

"As soon as he was unable to work they moved to the home of Mary's mother. When her mother and sister, who were both working, helped to support them, and Mary secured a place as saleslady at $6.00 a week. Shortly after Mary went to work, her mother died, and the following winter her brother married and went to housekeeping.

"Then an aunt who had a small pension asked her to come and live with her, and she would look after the children while Mary was working. This arrangement worked out very satisfactorily but at the end of a year the aunt died and now Mary is facing the problem of supporting herself and three children, aged, eleven, nine and six, on seven dollars a week, which she is now receiving as saleslady."

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

"YES, I make the flowers," says Conchitta. "I must make the flowers or my mother she cannot give us food. We are many, five living and one dead. See, I wear the black for her. She had the consumption and she die in the hospital eleven months ago. Three times they cut my sister's neck in the hospital, no good, she have to die. Two years and three months this sickness it was on her and she lie again in the hospital five weeks. When we send for the priest the last time. If she live now she make seventeen years and she could help my mother much. My mother, she has much trouble. Long time she in America; twelve years, then my father he goes a long time. No work, then many Italian mens go up country to make the dama. One year and a half my father works them, then he gets the sickness, he cannot move, he goes to the hospital. The doctor says my father must not work on that dam, he must not work out in the cold, in the rain.

"My mother she goes to work in the shirt factory and I get the flowers. For many months my father cannot work, his hands are folded up and he walks lame with the rheumatism. One day he die. My brother, Tony, be gets a shine box, he blacks the shoes, then he gets in trouble. Oh, my poor mother, she has much trouble. Then the policeman takes Tony to the Girls' and Boys' Court and the Judge he sends my brother to the college on the Island and my mother, she cry, cry and cry and at the Mass she says prayers for my brother. The lady from the charities, who came when my little brother fell out of the window, talked to my mother. Said it was my mother's fault Dominico was run over by the street car last winter. Her fault! Tony was bad and had to go to the Island, her fault, the baby fell out of the window. But how should my mother stay at home from the factory to watch the children. We are five children and my mother must sew the shirts for the boss in the factory or how can we eat?"

SOLVING THE IMPOSSIBLE

"I WAS born in the middle of the Atlantic Oceon when my parents were on their way from England to live in America. So I guess you'd call me half English and half American. My father always made good money so I didn't have to leave school to go to work. I graduated at the High School and got married when I was twenty-one years old. My husband got the consumption and died five years after we were married. He was sick for almost two years before he died and the doctors thought he might get cured if he went out West to live in the dry climate. But he was too far gone I think. The trip West and his long sickness used up all the money we had saved, and when he died there was nothing left for me and the two children.

"I went home to my father's for a little while and looked for work. I soon saw my stepmother would never get on with the children and when I found this place as saleslady at seven dollars a week I sent my children to board with a lady out in the country. I only have to pay three dollars a week for them and she is very good to them. I go out every Sunday to see them. But it's

not like having them with me all the time. There seems no other way to do just now. My father is getting old and may not be able to help me later on. Now he gives me my board. If it were not for that I would have to put the children in a home of some kind. It nearly drives me crazy when I think about it. Now with my father giving me my board I have almost my whole $7.00 a week for the children. That is when I take out my carfares; sixty cents a week and my lunch money of ninety cents a week, it leaves me $5.50 for the children; but clothes and shoes cost a good deal and what I will do when they are old enough for school I do not know."

LABOR AND THE GREAT WAR

"STAMPERS' Union, Pressers' Union, Pattern Makers' Union, Cloak Button Makers' Union, Egg Inspectors' Union—how many unions there are and how odd some of them seem!" The suffrage worker pauses wearily, merrily. Then she goes on reading and jotting down her list, for in many districts visiting unions is now an essential part of the program.

But the intricate variety and infinite number of unions is not tedious or amusing, nor a mere enumeration of duties to be performed, opportunities to be seized, when we think of the significance of each of these innumerable groups. Every union among them speaks of a time in the industry in question when wages were low, hours long, conditions bad; when things seemed unendurable, each worker standing alone in discouragement and helplessness, so that, however self-evident the theory that workers have only to unite to be strong, the practical drawing together of this particular group seemed impossible.

It has been this same story over and over again a hundred thousand times. Few outsiders have any idea how difficult the forming of a union is, how much courage, patience, idealism, it demands of its earliest members. This courage and patience are demanded, not of rare, gifted souls, but of ordinary, everyday people. Yet the qualities appear so constantly and so frequently win through great difficulties to victory as to constitute a triumph of democracy. The long, long list of labor unions—I know not where else to look for so strong a proof of the fundamental doctrine of suffragists, that ordinary people have initiative and stamina enough for self-government.

It is this splendid self-expression of common people, a self-expression more highly developed at present than their political self-expression, which the war is crushing and threatening. Scanning the winter's news, one finds much about the minimum wage, much about attempts to deal with the unemployment problem, much about prison reform, much about social legislation of many sorts—nothing, almost, about union activities.

For in a sense there have been no union activities. The exceptions to this generalization have been noticeably protests against worse rather than demands for better conditions. The New Jersey strikers, so unprovokedly shot down by deputies, had walked out because of a cut from $2 to $1.60 a day. The one new group of workers with which the New York Women's Trade Union League has come into contact this winter, consists of seventy-five girl bag makers who, when their wages were cut 33 per cent, audaciously struck in defiance of prudence and the horde of the idle, eager for work. (Audacity wins sometimes; two weeks later they gained a partial victory.)

Even the coal strike in Ohio, which began before the war, is against a reduction. A law passed requiring the weighing to the miners' credit of all coal mined. The companies determined to make sufficient reduction in wages to cover the coal they had previously not weighed, refused to resign old contracts. From this attempt on their part to go backwards, not from any new union demand, the strike resulted.

But even such comparatively negative activities as these are very rare exceptions this winter. For the most part, old, well-established unions have been devoting themselves to seeking work for their unemployed and, failing that, caring for them. Many have relaxed and lowered standards built up through years of struggle. Younger unions, especially those just getting a foothold, have too frequently dissolved; at best they have held together in small, discouraged nuclei.

The unorganized have almost without exception been merely thankful for any jobs they could obtain. President Wilson and others in authority may question the size of the army of unemployed; labor unions have no doubts. And with an army waiting even in some skilled trades, aggressive action on the unions' part has been, generally, out of the question.

What this falling apart, discouragement, stagnation, means, is beyond expression. It is not merely material things, hours, wages, conditions. It is the loss of the development and aspiration which the union movement involves, of comradeship, of high ideals, of a sense of value; it is the ending of great hopes in disappointment and despair, the throwing back of the individual in loneliness upon himself.

The situation would be less serious had the union movement been strong and vigorously growing before the war, could this crisis be regarded as temporary. But the past few preceding years were not encouraging. In leading strikes in West Virginia, Michigan, Colorado, conditions of slavery were revealed—people living in company houses, trading by compulsion at company stores, walking on company highways, policed by company deputies. So grossly did employers violate laws both before and during strikes that in each case the congressional investigations ordered reported almost wholly in the workers' favor. Yet in each case, as in a somewhat similar case at Paterson, in spite of nation-wide, indignant sympathy, the strike was lost and the conditions persist.

One searches vainly, on the other hand, for important union victories, finding instead at every turn evidence of concerted effort on the part of organized capital throughout the country to crush organized labor. The steel trust alone has succeeded recently in annihilating three formerly strong, nation-wide unions; the use of spies to prevent union formation, a favorite steel trust weapon, is spreading; the present crisis is being used in the attempt permanently to root out unionism.

It is easy, these days, to draw too dark a picture, easy, indeed, to feel pessimistically, talk foolishly, plan wildly, and think not at all. Even leaders of thought, both here and abroad, seem in too many instances paralyzed, unable to adjust themselves to the war or to any of the problems arising out of it.

But amid the confusion of tongues, one clarion note rings out from a leading thinker of England who, without minimizing the necessity of other activities, emphasizes as the practical, imperious, achievable thing now, the safeguarding of labor's hard-earned rights, jeopardized. For England he lays down to that end a detailed and wise program.

The carrying out of a similar program here is a first duty of voters—and of prospective voters. We must constantly remember that good social legislation is insufficient, that the union itself is more valuable than the bettered working conditions for which it strives. We must prevent our anti-trust laws from being used to stab unionism; must not allow our Quinlans to be jailed for efficiency in helping inexperienced workers to organize, must in every way encourage, cherish and protect the labor union, if this aspect of self-government is not to be paralyzed and the movement for the democratization of industry set back by scores of years.

SARAH R. PARKS

WHAT WOMEN WANT

REVIEWED BY HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW

IN the preface to "What Women Want," Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale states that she has taken the middle ground. It is a very high middle ground, and yet no remote mountain peak. From the opening pages one has a sense of large, impartial observation, wonderful grasp, and remarkably tempered opinion—remarkable because it is all expressed through a personality so vivid. We seem to see laid out before us a great, well-constructed map of our movement. The brilliant historical review is something that no suffrage worker should fail to become master of, even though she knows suffrage history as such, for here is a very fresh, lively interpretation of the facts of each period, and what each age has contributed to the woman's movement. It is tremendously pithy, and it is all told with a sweeping onward march to the style that in itself gives the genius and spirit of the rise and development of the woman's movement.

"Her Adolescence" contains a touching and beautiful tribute to our pioneers, showing what we owe to the ideals of democracy, working through their enlightened minds and pitiful hearts.

Then comes the chapter, "Difficulties with Brother," written with charm and light esprit. No one else could quite have written it with its womanly tenderness, its barbed wit, its plea for woman's needs of love, children and work. Speaking of "Brother's" distrust of woman's advancement in each of its phases, and his oft expressed fear that she would fail to settle down as a loving wife and mother, the author quizzically comments: "This extreme distrust of his own charms seems to me to do greater credit to the Average Man's modesty than to his observation."

Mrs. Hale's survey of the woman's club movement, shows how women as women are more organized to-day than any class of men. The 20th century is characterised by the rise of "labor, woman and social service." Then follows a masterly comment upon their importance and inter-relation. With the calm, strong, firm hand that befits the mother of the race, she deals with the two dangers that women are aroused to: The double moral standard and parasitism. As to the first, women are "no longer willing to leave their fate in the hands of a sex who have signally failed to protect their most vital needs," moreover, "they are beginning to be unwilling to tolerate the theory of a personal exemption based upon the annihilation of other women's daughters." As to parasitism—"women are becoming not only sex loyal, but democratic." She adds: "Just as thoughtful feminists resent the arbitrary moral division of their sex into the protected and the preyed upon, so they resent their equally adventitious economic classification into the sweated and the spoilt."

At the end of part one the reader pauses and draws a long breath of satisfaction. Here is the crystallization of rich years of study and observation. Here is grasp. The writer's own remarkable image of the genius, like a tethered kite, soaring and surveying, yet limited by that life which he knows is picturesque, but Mrs. Hale's own genius rather furnishes the picture of a spirit that circles the globe. Hers is a wonderful, well-sphered view of the life of the world, and "soaring o'er all the eternal sky, filled with light and diety."

From Mrs. Hale's dramatic training we would expect an able artistic treat in the chapters, "The Drama Holds the Mirror Up," and "Columbine and Clown." Many a non-suffragist will be doubtlessly led gently along the path of the woman's cause ere she is aware, by reading these illuminating chapters. Here is a wonderful arraignment of the low, gold-brick pleasures of men in the music hall and the musical comedy—"the pitiful spectacle of rows of youth ogling a chorus clothed not for beauty but to accentuate the suggestion of undress, would be impossible in a society which did not lower

Our teacher

BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

all women by setting aside a portion of them for the pleasure of its men." Equally searching is the history of the development of feminism as it is traced in fiction from Euriphedes to Inez Haynes Gilmore.

The ideals of art and the sanity of hygiene, unite in the chapter on "Adornment." The teachings of this writer are genial, tempered and persuasive; thought after thought is showered prodigally on every page; nail after nail is hit on the head! Seldom does one find a style, so condensed, yet so light and spirited. Even the undeveloped Anti can well afford to forsake the fashion page and pour over this chapter.

With characteristic breadth and sympathy, Mrs. Hale deals with militancy; and while not a militant, no militant can read her appreciation of their sacrifices with a dry eye. The treatment of the ultra radicals in the woman's movement is characterized by a crispness that never becomes curt, a spice that never is over-seasoned, and a wit that never stings, while woven through all is a rare tenderness that never becomes sentimental.

One feels like remarking upon each wonderful chapter, but space allows only a hurried comment. The humorously tolerant treatment of the genus Anti, is such that one can only pity and forgive our misguided sisters of the lost cause.

If the mind is stimulated and informed by the earlier pages of the book, the heart is warmed and lifted by Part Four, which is entitled, "The Future Vision." Here we find a chapter on "The New Man," which embodies a lofty and inspiring ideal of comradeship and social duty. "While the old-fashioned man continues to obtain from women the superficial graces he demands, the new man gives the highest, asks the highest in return, and wins it."

The chapter on love is an essay in itself—Emersonian in its philisophical loftiness, but more than that, lambent with human feeling and strong fibred with modern social spirit.

The book gathers in power, in vision, originality of utterance and beauty of expression, until it rises to a sweeping crescendo through the chapters on "Love," "The Age of the Child," ending harmoniously and nobly in "The Future Vision." Nobly is woman the conserver of life portrayed: "If the world, now so full of wrong, is to learn the way of love and peace, it can do so through no weak prayerful efforts of puny women, but only through all the fearlessly exerted strength of which their sex is capable."

WITH OUR ALLIES—THE ANTIS

For the best anti-suffrage "pearl" sent to this office before Madch 15th we will give a year's subscription to *The Woman Voter*. The Advisory Committee and *The Voter* editorial staff will act as judges. Help the campaign by sending your favorite anti-quotation. It may win converts where suffrage arguments fail.

NEW YORK "TIMES" AND WOMEN

THE New York "Times" called upon the men of New York to rise and "assert their masculinity" after the first great parade of suffragists. From time to time various mild and slightly chivalrous editorials against woman suffrage have appeared. The unanimous vote of the New York State Legislature, however, to submit the amendment in 1915, has stirred the editors to begin an aggressive campaign against woman suffrage. We are deeply grateful because our department of paste pearls will be filled, from now on, with gems from our esteemed anteriority.

PASTE PEARLS

PRIZE PEARL]

"Some men reason foolishly, vote foolishly, but their motives and their decisions have at least some discoverable relations to the public aspects of the questions at issue. When that relation is not discoverable men have to admit that they vote in a feminine way."

The question involved is not new, all the arguments of the suffragists are old and were long ago refuted and sent to limbo. Their ceaseless and noisy agitation has not developed a single new idea.

Without the counsel and guidance of men no woman ever ruled a state wisely and well. The defect is innate and one for which a cure is both impossible and not to be desired.

For the intelligent use of the ballot men in their daily callings undergo a ceaseless training. The merchant and the manufacturer, men engaged in the business of banking, insurance, real estate, foreign trade, the lawyer, the doctor, the blacksmith, the farmer, men in all the thousand branches of male affairs, habitually and necessarily form reasoned opinions of the efficiency of government, the virtue of laws, the policies and the promises of parties, the character and the pledges of candidates, and they go to the polls prepared to cast a ballot that will, so far as it may, give effect to their conviction and their desires.

Men vote according to judgments founded on observation and knowledge acquired in the pursuit of their daily business. Women would inevitably attempt to decide such matters empirically or emotionally.

If women are to forsake the home for the counting room, the law office, the wheat fields, and the smithy, then, indeed, barring temperamental differences that only the hand of God can efface, they may in time be able to cast a ballot which they can explain and justify by reasons which men can understand.

"The grant of suffrage to women is repugnant to instincts that strike their roots deep in the order of nature. It runs counter to human reason, it flouts the teachings of experience and the admonitions of common sense."

The "heelers" and the manipulators of votes will all support woman suffrage. It is worth bearing in mind that the threatened extension of the ballot has no terrors for the practitioners of corrupt politics.

No upright and decent man desires to withhold from woman any privilege which will benefit her.

New York Times, February 7, 1915.

"Women in politics are merely bubbles on the foam of life."

PRESTONIA MARTIN'S FAITH IN MEN

AS EXPRESSED IN NEW YORK "TIMES"

When women take economic and political responsibility. Relieved of all responsibility and distinction, homeless, childless, wifeless, objectless, with nothing to do but stake out his own grub and lay in a supply of cigars and pocket money, man will wander through life like a lost soul; his final position as time goes on, becoming that of the drone in the beehive.

In the completed feminist state the male, preserved for one purpose only, will be permitted to drag out a subordinate and somewhat surreptitious existence, sneaking in and out of the back door, when sent for, like a guilty plumber. He, once lord of creation, now reduced, as some one has said, to the domestic status of the tomcat.

Where on earth did this idea come from that the ballot is a boon, a privilege, and an honor? From men. Who started the notion that it confers dignity and worth upon its proud possessors? Men did. Every woman in her senses knows better. She sees the ballot for what it is—a burden and a nuisance. She sees that to confer it upon both sexes, when one sex is quite sufficient to attend to its duties, is the height of stupidity and inefficiency. Every woman who has found herself knows that she has something far better and more important to do than to vote. Every self-respecting woman who understands herself and the world's needs knows that her chief business in the world is to make men who can do a man's work, and then to see to it that men do that work without her interference.

As for the male suffragist, puling and driveling and howling for women to come and help him out of his political difficulties—he ought to be put to bed with a bottle of milk to suck, or sent to an asylum for incompetents. If there are any men left, let them stand by us in this fight against suffrage fury and folly.

F. P. A.

EDITORIAL, THE GOTHAM GAZETTE

Our esteemed and newsy contemporary, the New York "Times" has declared itself in disfavor of granting the vote to women. The "Gazette" is in favor of women voting, in fact, we were the first paper in this town to come out for woman suffrage which we boldly and unflinchingly did eight years ago.

This is not to denounce the "Times." Just because a newspaper has o. f. notions is none of our bus. If all the papers in this town were sparkling and progressive, instead of dull and reactionary like some we wot of, where would be the contrast, and the people wouldn't like the "Gazette" the way they do. No, we have no desire to take a wallop at our dear old iron-bound, moss-covered, old oaken contemporary, the "Times."

We ask a fair show for the "Times." Everybody says to us: "Well, I am through with the 'Times'." Now that is not fair. It is braver to come out for something than it is to hedge in a colorless fashion, and we congratulate the "Times" on the nerviest thing it has ever done, even if we think it is wrong-minded. In another fifteen years it may take another intrepid, uncompromising stand.

People should not stop taking a paper just because it comes out for something they don't believe in. The "Times" does its best to get out a newsy paper and we for one shall keep on taking it in spite of our disapproval of its policy.

Besides, the "Times," in its editorial of last Sunday, did as much for suffrage at one blow as we have done in eight years of blowing.

Substitute for the words "suffrage" and "women" in the "Times" remark, "freedom" and "negro slaves." Might the sentiment not have appeared in a strongly Anti-Abolition paper in 1860? But there is nothing old-fashioned or reactionary about the revered "Times," for it issued as a supplement to the edition in which those words appeared, a fine rotogravure of the Marshall Portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

The old files of the "Times" are not at hand, so we are unable to say just whether the "Times" opposed the inventions of the steamboat and the telephone.

New York Tribune.

THE PARTY AND ITS YEAR'S WORK

ADALINE W. STERLING

THE weather was in an anti-suffrage mood on the evening of February 2d, and took it out by shedding showers of tearful rain at the hour when the delegates from five boroughs were assembling for the Annual Convention at the Friends' Meeting House. The dampening effect of the watery feature was confined principally to raincoats; delegates turned up slightly moist, but smiling.

In one particular the Convention differed from its predecessors, and that particular was the appearance of men among the delegates from several Assembly Districts. These devoted men bore no outward sign of martyrdom; on the contrary, they gave every evidence of appreciation of their blessed privilege.

The program followed the usual routine of reports of city officers, borough leaders, special committees, the collection and the adoption of resolutions. Last of all and most important of all was the stirring address by Mrs. Catt sounding the bugle call for the final victorious charge.

The City Convention summarizes the activities of the component parts of the Woman Suffrage Party, hence the reports presented were varied and full of cheer. All along the line from district captain to city chairman the threads of work were interwoven into a shining fabric. The tapestry recorded the history of a year's splendid endeavor, the progress of patient, persistent work which is to bring victory next November.

The first item on the long list of accomplishment is that of meetings, 2,941 in all. That means meetings in hotels, clubs, schools, social centers, churches, fairs, moving picture theatres and parlors—817 of them. Then comes the record of 2,124 outdoor meetings, where from soap box, decorated truck, automobile and portable stand direct appeal and argument has been addressed to those who could not be reached otherwise. The energy and devotion of the speakers and workers is obvious, the expenditure of strength and nervous force is known to them alone. But the results of all these meetings—glorious! nearly 48,000 additions to the membership roll of the Party.

To further the speakers' statements, 751,500 leaflets have contributed their aid It has been noted, especially at street meetings, that leaflets are read and carried away and such gatherings never add to the labors of the street cleaning department. Aside from suffrage propaganda, the speakers have at times done a tidy bit of work in enlightening many a man as to the difference between democracy, a form of government, and the other democracy with the big D.

Another point of interest is, that this past year the sum of $36,199 has been raised and expended by City Committees and Boroughs for suffrage work. The politician may smile at the amount, having in mind the big cheques which reply to the appeal for funds from various political parties at every election. But he wouldn't smile, he would take off his hat in all respect, if he had personal knowledge of how the suffragists work to add to their funds. Imagine Charles F. Murphy, William Barnes, W. H. Hotchkiss planning a cake sale, running a daily lunch, getting up entertainments of all sorts to raise the sinews of war. That is the way we get our small change; we also have generous friends and our cheques sometimes run into four figures.

Speaking of politicians, relations between the Party and political leaders great and small have become *very* cordial. The acquaintance has even progressed in some instances to the point of actual friendship and proffers of assistance in instructing watchers at the polls. The doors of clubs are opening in hospitality intent. "You are very welcome, ladies," means something—what?

In conclusion, the City Convention has revealed anew the solidarity of our organization. The plan has made for efficiency and discipline, for it has something military in its idea, each woman filling her place and doing what that place demands. Members, lieutenants, captains perform their several duties, and their colonel, the assembly district leader, marshals them as a regiment, a unit in the brigade of the Borough Leader. Then the Borough Brigades constitute five army corps whose united or separate action is directed by the Commander-in-Chief, our beloved City Chairman.

Thus in the state-wide campaign the Woman Suffrage Party is advancing shoulder to shoulder in the spirit of co-operation and comradeship, marching to the rhythm of *our* Tipperary:

"It's a short way now to suffrage,
A very short way to go."

ADALINE W. STERLING.

FROM THE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

MANHATTAN

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS

THE work of visiting local unions of the United Hebrew Trades has gone on systematically. Canvassing is also being carried on in various districts, the results signifying the probability of a large Jewish vote favorable to woman suffrage. A clever device has been employed to indicate the sentiments of the voters canvassed. The canvasser is provided with glass-headed pins of various colors, and when she finds a favorable response a yellow-headed pin is stuck alongside the name on the registry list. If the result is not favorable it is indicated by a pink-headed pin, while green denotes the neutral or indifferent. The women desiring suffrage, wives of voters, are marked by blue-headed pins, and the registry lists show of 1,001 visits 463 yellow, 87 pink, 147 green, 304 black, not at home or moved, and solid rows of blue. It is needless to say that Miss Dock originated the clever scheme.

Jubilee Day was observed by a tour through the districts in a decorated taxicab. Special propaganda has been attending balls by two suffragists, who ask permission to speak between dances on the coming referendum. This has been very successful in several instances, notably at the ball of the Neckwear Makers' Union.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A CONFERENCE of men and women suffragists of the district was called on February 15th at the Peter Stuyvesant Club, and was addressed by Mrs. Laidlaw and Miss Dock. The members intend to help in canvassing. The Captain of the dominant political party in the district was present and gave helpful advice, and his wife will assist in the suffrage work.

5TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A MEETING for Italians was held at Greenwich House on January 30th, at which addresses were made in Italian. Dancing followed the meeting.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE leader, Mrs. Alice Petluck, who is a practicing lawyer, has offered a window of her office, 55 Delancy street, for the purpose of a suffrage display. The office will also serve as district headquarters.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

BESIDES the weekly meetings at Hartley House, we have started our work of canvassing. We are trying to place suffrage maps in the different stores of the neighborhood and have succeeded in having one put in the place of business of our Senator. We have secured permission to send speakers before the West Side Retail Merchant's Association at 407 West 47th street. A number of men as well as women are distributing literature and maps and securing enrollments.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

AT the regular monthly meeting held in February it was voted that the Stuyvesant Equal Suffrage Club should join as a branch of the Woman's Peace Party recently formed. A peace meeting will be held later in the season. Unemployed men have been hired to carry sandwich boards bearing the Suffrage Map poster throughout the district.

14TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

CANVASSING began on February 5th, when the leader, Miss Maud Hass, Mrs. LeBaron and Miss Klatschken called upon numerous voters of the district. A debate was a feature of the meeting of February 9th, Miss Klatschken taking the suffrage side, and Miss Charlotte Rowe, the opposite. A lively discussion ensued at the close of the debate, the "collection" as the subject thereof. The Antis demurred at a collection being taken at all, considering the proceeding "unladylike." The collection was divided between the opposing parties, no demurrer being entered at that stage of the proceedings.

15TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

MEETINGS at the suffrage shop, 282 Amsterdam Avenue, have been held every Friday evening with excellent attendance. On the 10th there was a street meeting at 5.30 P. M. at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, with speaking from a decorated automobile. A parlor meeting was held on the 15th at the studio of Mrs. B. A. Morton, 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, Mrs. J. G. Wentz, presiding. The speakers were Mrs. Richard Aldrich and Miss Alice Carpenter. Another feature was a canvassing supper held at the home of Miss Virginia F. Thorburn, on February 24th. The largest meeting of the past month was held at Leslie Hall on the 25th, which was in the form of a reception with speaking. Music and refreshments were also part of the program. Speeches were made by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Frederic Nathan, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Prof. John Dewey and Mr. Thomas Hickey. The meeting was very largely attended.

19TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON the second of last month a meeting of captains and workers was held at the home of Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, 21 Claremont Avenue. The following evening there was a canvassing rally at the residence of Miss F. W. Trow, 242 West 104th Street. The regular district meeting was held on the 8th at the parish hall of Corpus Christi Church, West 121st Street. The use of the hall was courteously tendered by the Rev. J. H. Dooley, through Mrs. Anna H. O'Shea, special captain for work among Catholics.

The real district opening of the campaign of 1915 was a mass meeting on the 10th at Public School No. 165, at 225 West 108th Street. Captains and workers had previously canvassed the district and distributed circulars, with the result that the meeting attracted a very good audience. Miss Anne Doughty, leader, presided, and the speakers were Prof. Thomas Powell, of Columbia, Mrs. Walter Hervey, Mr. Hugh Gordon Miller and Miss Adaline W. Sterling. The audience was very sympathetic and was evidently most favorable to the suffrage idea.

20TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A CANVASSING evening was held on Sunday, February 21st, the day of the week having been selected as one on which voters would be found at home. The leader, Mrs. Clara Buchold, and her assistants made a successful beginning.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE past month's activities have consisted of canvassing the voters; calling on prospective workers, the weekly speaking class and the monthly open meeting. The latter was held in the Republican clubroom, Commonwealth Hall. Speakers were Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, Hon. Oscar J. Smith and Miss Alda Wilson.

The speaking class is most valuable and it is hoped more women will avail themselves of its privileges. Attendance on the class does not imply that one is to become a soap-box orator, but it does certainly make for efficiency in general work to be equipped with suffrage argument. Join the class. There is no fee charged.

The 23rd Assembly District is between four and five miles long; there are over 26,000 registered voters to be interviewed. There is work for hundreds of women. We need YOU. Will you help NOW?

24TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

AN executive meeting of the district was held at the home of the secretary, Miss Irene Mahoney, 232 East 105th Street, to discuss ways and means of enriching the treasury. A card party is planned for March, and a Rummage Sale in April. The leader, Mrs. Abrahall, has planned to divide the working force of the district into captains, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants and "block messengers," so as to get quick returns from canvassing. A call upon Senator Irving Joseph resulted in a pleasant reception, and the assurance from him that he is in favor of woman suffrage when they convince him in his own senatorial district that they want it. The districts composing Senator Joseph's bailiwick propose to secure the proof. The Hillhurst Hotel was canvassed on February 14th with good results.

25TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON February 8th, a meeting was held by the Suffrage Club of Greenwich School. Miss Ida Craft spoke on her suffrage school in West Virginia and the general growth of suffrage throughout the United States.

This month the district is devoting most of its energy in trying to get before the various men clubs in the churches. A letter has been sent to every pastor in the district asking for this privilege. We are also working on a plan which we hope to keep up until next November of advertising by using the windows of vacant stores.

26TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A VERY successful tea was given on January 24th at the home of Dr. Moerloff, 142 Madison Avenue. Senator Joseph, of the 20th Senatorial District, and Mrs. Joseph were present, and also Mrs. Lillian Griffin. On Jubilee Day a meeting was held at the Socialist Club, 1539 Madison Avenue. The hall was decorated with suffrage banners and posters, and a large audience gathered to listen to addresses by Mr. E. Briggs Baldwin and Miss Mary Francis. On Lincoln Day the leader, Miss Stolzenberg, who teaches in Public School No. 171, left a pile of suffrage literature for distribution near the time desk, and not a single leaflet was remaining by 12 o'clock. A series of canvassing sorties was held from the 19th to the 28th of the month with very good results.

27TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THIS district is concentrating its efforts in the one line of canvassing the election districts according to the registry list of the last election. In canvassing notices of public meetings are distributed and in this way we have given publicity to the Cooper Union mass meetings. Captains and workers are busy and are hopeful of satisfactory results.

BROOKLYN

1ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

TWO executive meetings and two district meetings have been held during the past month at 136 Joralemon street. On February 19th and 26th canvassing bees were held, and the canvassers assembled later at the residence of the leader for reports and entertainment.

3RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE regular monthly meeting was held on February 15th at 430 Clinton street, when arrangements were made for beginning a systematic canvass of nine of the twenty-one election districts. Plans are underway for a card party and dance on March 25th to raise funds for the district work. The local Democratic Club has for the first time sent word to the district leader of the Party that the club house may be used for a suffrage meeting. Arrangements for such a meeting are under way.

5TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE usual club and executive meetings have been held during the past month. Club meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 75 Bainbridge Street, at 3.30 P. M. In conjunction with the 4th and 6th Assembly Districts, the 5th Assembly District held a large meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, on February 24th, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, City Chairman, presided, and the speakers were Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, of Temple Israel, Miss Melinda Scott, President Woman's Trade Union League, and Floyd J. Adams, Richard E. Weber and Isador Buxbaum, the latter three delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

10TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE members of the 10th, 11th and 12th Assembly Districts listened to Messrs. Harry Lewis, Wm. P. Bannister and Meier Steinbrink, delegates to the Constitutional Convention, on Monday evening, February 15th, at 13 Green avenue. Mrs. Alice Parker Hutchins also addressed the meeting. The Washington Democratic Club held an entertainment and dance at Prospect Hall on February 15th, which was attended by some of the members of this district. An opportunity was given Mrs. George Notman to address a large and appreciative audience. Meetings of the district will be held at 27 Lafayette avenue, Fridays from 5 to 7 p.m. Instruction in parliamentary law will be given.

11TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A PUBLIC meeting was held on February 18th at Public School, No. 45, at which the speaker was Mrs. Hattie L. Bookmiller. On February 25th the members of De Witt Clinton Lodge listened to suffrage addresses by Mrs. Bookmiller and Miss Charlotte Smith. Our captains are busy with plans for house to house canvassing and in making acquaintance with the captains of the political parties.

12TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON Sunday evening, January 25th, through the efforts of our church committee, the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the largest church in the district, the First Reformed Church, permitted Miss Adella Potter to address his congregation on the question of woman suffrage. Attracted by the appearance of a woman in the pulpit of a somewhat conservative church, there was a large congregation. Miss Potter spoke on "The Christianity of Woman Suffrage" and presented a strong and forcible argument that the religion preached by Christ is in no way inimical to suffrage. Dr. Farrar declares he believes in meeting the questions of the day and presenting them to his people in the sanest possible manner. Consequently the pastor was, perhaps, the most interested listener to Miss Potter's lay sermon and the congregation was fairly divided in sentiment.

The Men's League is at present organizing a committee of voters in the district to assist us in the campaign. The first meeting for this purpose was held at the Public Library on Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, at 8.15 P. M. on February 24th.

16TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

ON February 4th, by invitation, the district provided a suffrage speaker before the Mothers' Club of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 323 East Fiftieth Street. Miss Martha Klatschken gave a talk on suffrage which was received with every indication of interest.

18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

CLUB 2 held a meeting at Albany Hall, Albany avenue and St. John's place on January 25th, with Miss Charlotte Smith and Miss Alice Carpenter as speakers. Many men were present and numerous questions were asked. Club 1 held a meeting on February 8th at 415 East 18th street. Miss Fisher explained canvassing methods of the 25th Assembly District, Manhattan, and Miss Henrietta Rodman spoke on the Teacher Mother question and upon Co-operative Housekeeping. The enrolled members of the district met at the home of Mrs. J. A. Skinner, February 23rd and effected arrangements for obtaining help in canvassing the southern end of the district.

21ST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

THE regular monthly meeting of the 21st Assembly District suffrage club was held on February 8th at the home of the leader. It was decided to hold a series of open meetings at the two public libraries in the district and have speakers at each meeting.

The first meeting was held at the Bushwick Branch Public Library, Thursday evening, February 11th. Mrs. Caroline F. Marsh spoke on women suffrage. The audience consisting of one hundred men and women was very responsive. Forty-three enrollments were signed at this meeting, mostly by voters. Mr. Elias B. Desabnek, who is very active in Republican politics in this district, was chairman. The second meeting of the series was held at Williamsburg Branch Library. Division and Rodney streets, Wednesday evening, February 17th. A recitation by little Esther Harrowitch was the first number on the program. Mrs. L. A. Burroughs spoke of the necessity of the ballot for women in the interest of the home. Miss Margaret Hale gave some very impressive facts of what women had done in the suffrage states.

23RD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

A WASHINGTON'S Birthday celebration was held on February 23, at New Utrecht Hall. Mrs. E. F. Whitaker and Miss Charlotte Smith made addresses, and Miss Grace S. Harnley contributed a vocal solo, and Mr. A. P. Ross sang a number of Irish songs. Ten subscriptions to The Voter have been given to as many physicians, and our suffrage journal will have a place on the tables of the doctors' waiting rooms.

RICHMOND

MEETINGS to reach voters of various classes have been the feature of the past month. On January 20th Miss Margaret Hinchey and the Borough Leader, Mrs. Willcox, addressed an audience of 200 employees of the Staten Island Ship Building Yards in West New Brighton at the noon hour. A week later, Mrs. Francis Brewer, Assembly District leader, spoke at a noon meeting at Verdon's Ship Building Yards in West New Brighton. The manager, a suffragist, rigged up a platform in the machine shop and gave the men an extra quarter of an hour nooning. One hundred and fifty men listened with friendly interest. The Varnish Works, at Mariner's Harbor, received a noonday suffrage call on January 28th and Miss Katherine B. Mills made an eloquent appeal to the men to support the amendment and give the vote to the working women.

The regular monthly mass meeting was held on February 8th at the Curtis Lyceum, St. George. A large audience filled the hall and accorded an enthusiastic reception to the speakers, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale and Mr. Witter Bynner, of Boston. Mrs. Willcox presided and gave a brief account of the work of the past year.

The "movie" theatres are also receiving attention. Mrs. Willcox spoke at the Star Theatre, New Brighton, on February 10th. On the same evening Mrs. Brewer, on the stage and "Old Glory" on the screen, appeared simultaneously at the Park Theatre, Stapleton. Effective speeches were made in both instances. This kind of propaganda is to be continued.

QUEENS

THE Woman Suffrage Party of the Borough has opened headquarters at 319 Fulton Street, Jamaica. Mrs. Charlotte Goddard will be in charge as office secretary, and Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, Borough Chairman, will be at headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On others days Mrs. Eno can be met by appointment only.

The Borough executive meeting will be held at this office on the second Saturday in each month at 3 P. M. The Clubs' Presidents Committee will meet at the same place until further notice on the first Monday of each month at 3 P. M. The Jamaica Suffrage Club will meet at headquarters on the second Monday of each month at 8 P. M.

A school of instruction for women watchers at the polls next November will be opened at headquarters on September 1st. Instruction will be thorough and practical and without charge. Those wishing to enter the school will kindly register with Mrs. Goddard, from whom further information may be obtained.

The latest in suffrage journalism is "The Vote," a leaflet issued monthly by the Bayside Woman Suffrage Club. Elizabeth Falconer is editor, and her assistant is Mrs. James D. Adams, president of the club. The immediate object is to bring Bayside into line for the referendum.

BRONX

DURING the past month, workers of The Bronx with their allies from Manhattan have focused attention on a lively campaign in the 33rd Assembly District. In the leading business sections of the borough, strenuous house-to-house canvassing by election districts, numerous street meetings, and daily newspaper publicity, have rapidly developed local suffrage interest, and have resulted in the interesting of a number of new captains. Mrs. Collins, Chairman of Organization, has facilitated this work by providing workers with a mounted election—district map, a list of registered voters, and other important data concerning each assembly district.

Through a series of Suffrage Hearings conducted every evening at Lodges, Councils, and other fraternal organizations, Danish, Italian, English and German groups have been reached, in addition to groups of native voters and occasional women's clubs. Of the twenty or more associations addressed, only three or four have included women.

A mass meeting was held at the North Side Republican Club in the 32nd Assembly District on February 18th, under the auspices of Miss I. Stadie, district leader. The Democratic Club, in the northern section of this district, has promised a Suffrage Hearing.

Press publicity has been an especially effective feature of current work, news items, feature stories and interviews having been repeatedly accepted by the North Side Home, Bronx Home News, Bronx County Record and Times, Bronx Star, Bronx County Progressive, and Evening Bronx. The North Side News is arranging for a special Suffrage Edition for the fourth week in February. This work is in the competent hands of Mrs. Oreola Haskell.

During the week beginning February 22nd, at Miner's Theatre, 156th street and Third avenue, suffrage speeches were given at the afternoon and evening performances. Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Martha Suffren, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Inez Boissevain, Mrs. Frederic Nathan, Dr. Katherine Davis, and other prominent women presented the Suffrage arguments. At the twelve performances it was estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 people were reached. One hundred billboards and flyers of all kinds were posted about The Bronx, calling attention to the Suffrage Week at Miners. Thirty-six speakers appeared, and each suffrage session lasted about thirty minutes. One of the boxes was decorated with suffrage regalia, and was occupied by Bronx suffragists at each performance. Society girls in evening dress sold suffrage buttons, and "The Woman Voter" in the lobby. Credit for this remarkable feature is due entirely to Martha Klatschken.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

CALENDAR FOR MARCH

MAR. 1ST.—Manhattan, 11th Assembly District, Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street. 8 P. M. Euchre and Dance.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, Mrs. J. G. Wentz. 3 P. M. Parlor Meeting.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting at 9 A. M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting from different houses, 9 A. M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 507 West 145th Street. 3 P. M. Study Club. Speaker: Hon. Josiah Newcomb. Tea served.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 96 Fifth Avenue, Miss Goller. 8 P. M. Meeting of Captains and District Workers.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Report of Canvassing Board.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Home of Leader, 7815 Fourth Avenue. Executive Meeting; all captains and workers urged to be present.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Underwood, 12 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Bronx, 30th Assembly District, Pocahontas Democratic Club, 447 East 134th Street. 8.15 P. M. Mass Meeting.

Queens, Headquarters, 319 Fulton Street, Jamaica. 3 P. M. Clubs' Presidents Committee Meeting.

MAR. 2ND.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8.30 P. M. Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. 8.30 P. M. Open Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M. Speaking Class. Free. Everybody Welcome.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Cheel, 550 Franklin Avenue. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing Voters List.

Bronx, 30th Assembly District, Democratic Club, 340 Willis Avenue. 8.15 P. M. Mass Meeting.

MAR. 3RD.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Moore, 69 Downing Street. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 4TH.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, Peter Stuyvesant Club House, 129 East 10th Street. Suffrage Conference.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Downtown Woman Suffrage Club, 48 East 34th Street. 3 to 5 P. M. Canvassing Tea.

Manhattan, 11th Assembly District, Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street. 3.30 P. M. District Meeting.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 4.30 P. M. Executive Meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Le Fevre, 22 St. Charles Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 22nd Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Frederick Jagel, 164 Chestnut Street. 2.30 P. M. Parlor Meeting.

Bronx, 30th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Edna Kopp, 166 Alexander Avenue. 3.30 P. M. Suffrage Meeting.

MAR. 5TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Suffrage Shop Forum.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 5 P. M. Executive Meeting.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 5 to 7 P. M. Captains and Workers School.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Bookmiller, 617 St. Johns Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Bronx, 32nd Assembly District, Westchester Village Mother's Club. 3.30 P. M. Speaker: Miss Messer.

Richmond, 1st Assembly District, Curtis Lyceum, St. George. 8.15 P. M. Speakers: Katharine B. Davis and others.

MAR. 6TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Union. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, St. George's Church, 207 East 16th Street. 8 P. M. Suffrage Debate. Affirmative, Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. Negative, Miss Uhl. Second speaker to be announced later.

MAR. 7TH.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Lockwood, 113 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Bronx, 32nd Assembly District, Home of Dr. Kanter, 443 East 149th Street. 8.15 P. M. Suffrage Meeting. Speaker: Miss Martha Klatschken.

MAR. 8TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting from different houses, 9 A. M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 146 West 82nd Street. 2.30 P. M. District Meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Greenwich Avenue School, 36 Greenwich Avenue. 8 P. M. Italian Meeting. Chairman: Mme. Frabosilis. Speakers: Magistrate Freschi and Mr. La Guardia.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 8 P. M. District Meeting.

Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Report of Canvassing Board.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Underwood, 12 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 415 East 18th Street. 3.30 P. M. Meeting, Club 1.

Queens, Headquarters, 319 Fulton Street, Jamaica. 8 P. M. Jamaica Suffrage Club Meeting.

MAR. 9TH.—Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. 8.30 P. M. Open Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M. Speaking Class. Free. Everybody Welcome.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Cheel, 550 Franklin Avenue. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 10TH.—Manhattan, 12th Assembly District, Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street. 4 P. M. Speakers: Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. John Z. Lowe, Jr. Tea will be served. All welcome.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Moore, 69 Downing Street. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 21st Assembly District, 72 Manhattan Avenue. 8 P. M. Business Meeting.

MAR. 11TH.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, Peter Stuyvesant Club House, 129 East 10th Street. 4.30 P. M. Suffrage Conference.

Manhattan, 11th Assembly District, Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street. 3.30 P. M. District Meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Mrs. Le Fevre, 22 St. Charles Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 12TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Suffrage Shop Forum.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 5 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 5 to 7 P. M. Captains and Workers School.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Bookmiller, 617 St. Johns Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 21st Assembly District, Bushwick Branch Public Library, Bushwick and Siegel Streets. 8 P. M. Mass Meeting.

MAR. 13TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

Queens. Headquarters, 319 Fulton Street, Jamaica. 3 P. M. Borough Executive Meeting.

MAR. 14TH.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Lockwood, 113 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 15TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting from different houses, 9 A .M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Report of Canvassing Board.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Home of Leader, 7815 Fourth Avenue. 2.30 P. M. Executive meeting; captains and all workers urged to be present.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Underwood, 12 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, Training School for Teachers, Park Place near Nostrand

Avenue. Mass Meeting under Auspices of Club, No. 2.

MAR. 16TH.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8.30 P. M. Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. 8.30 P. M. Open Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 2005 Amsterdam Avenue, near 159th Street. Republican Headquarters. 8.15 P. M. All welcome.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M. Speaking Class. Free. Everybody welcome.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, New Utrecht Hall, 69th Street, near Third Avenue. 6.30 P. M. Junior Suffrage League gives a St. Patrick's Supper with Suffrage Speeches.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Cheel, 550 Franklin Avenue. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 17TH.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Moore, 69 Downing Street. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 21st Assembly District, Williamsburg Branch Public Library, at Division, Rodney and Marcy Avenue. 8 P. M. Mass Meeting.

MAR. 18TH.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, Peter Stuyvesant Club House, 126 East 10th Street. 4.30 P. M. Suffrage Conference.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 265 Henry Street. 8 P. M. Downtown Woman Suffrage Club.

Manhattan, 11th Assembly District, Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street. 3.30 P. M. District Meeting.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 4.30 P. M. Executive Meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Le Fevre, 22 St. Charles Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 19TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Suffrage Shop Forum.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 5 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 5 to 7 P. M. Captains and Workers School.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Bookmiller, 617 St. John's Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Bronx, 32nd Assembly District, Public School No. 4, Fulton Avenue and 173rd Street. 8.15 P. M. Mass Meeting. Speaker: Mrs. Bertha Papazion.

MAR. 20TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Levine and Mrs. Rosen.

MAR. 21ST.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Lockwood, 113 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 22ND.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting from different houses, 9 A. M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 8 P. M. District Meeting.

Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Report of Canvassing Board.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Underwood, 12 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 1255 Bergen Street. 3.30 P. M. Executive Meeting.

MAR. 23RD.—Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. 8.30 P. M. Open Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M. Speaking Class. Free. Everybody welcome.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Perkins, 202 Lefferts Place. 8.15 P. M. Important business and social meeting. Speaker: Miss Eva Potter.

MAR. 24TH.—Manhattan, 21st Assembly District, 101 West 127th Street. 8 P. M. Loyal Order of Moose. Suffrage Speech by Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Moore, 69 Downing Street. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 25TH.—Manhattan, 3rd Assembly District, Peter Stuyvesant Club House, 129 East 10th Street. 4.30 P. M. Suffrage Conference.

Manhattan, 11th Assembly District, Hartley House, 413 West 46th Street. 8 P. M. District Meeting.

(*Continued on Page 26.*)

Make a point of coming here for lunch when you are in the neighborhood. You will not regret it.

Woman Suffrage Party Lunch Room

48 East 34th Street.

Home Cooked Luncheon, 12 - 2

Twenty-five cents

SPECIAL LUNCHEONS FOR PARTIES OF TEN OR MORE ON TWO DAYS' NOTICE

Fifty cents and up

Madame Moroso will call at your home if it is not convenient for you to go to her.

MADAME M. MOROSO

413 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Exclusive Spring Millinery

Remodeling a Specialty Tel. Hamilton 529-M.

This school is well known for its thorough courses and capable teachers.

LIBRARY SCHOOL

OF THE

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Entrance examinations, June 4. One year course for certificate. Two year course for diploma.

Send to M. W. PLUMMER, Principal,
476 Fifth Avenue, for descriptive circular

WANTED

White Gloves, Tan Gloves, Gloves of All Description, for The Glove Kids

(For particulars see page 4)

The work done by Miss Murphy for The Woman Voter has been very satisfactory—prompt and reasonable.

Suite 323-324 **'Phone, Murray Hill, 4713**

Miss Margaret M. Murphy

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

(FORTY-SECOND STREET BUILDING)

NEW YORK CITY

Accountings		Meetings
Banquets		Plays
Conventions	Visiting Secretary	References
Copying	Law Reporting	Reports
Correspondence	Mimeographing	Specifications
Inventories	Multigraphing	Tabulating
Lectures	Translations	Testimony
Legal Work	Addressing and Mailing	Typewriting

MAR. 25TH.—Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, Residenc of Mrs. Joseph C. Halt, Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Whist Party and Dance. Tickets One dollar.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Le Fevre, 22 St. Charles Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 26TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District, 282 Amsterdam Avenue. 8 P. M. Suffrage Shop Forum.

Brooklyn, 1st Assembly District, 136 Joralemon Street. 5 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District, 27 Lafayette Avenue. 5 to 7 P. M. Captains and Workers School.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Bookmiller, 617 St. John's Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 27TH.—Manhattan, 2nd Assembly District. Visits to Jewish Trades Unions. Mrs. Rosen and Mrs. Levine.

MAR. 28TH.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Lockwood, 113 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 29TH.—Manhattan, 15th Assembly District. Starting from Different Houses. 9 A. M. Canvassing Party.

Manhattan, 27th Assembly District, 17 West 50th Street. 10.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Brooklyn, 3rd Assembly District, 433 Clinton Street. 8 P. M. Report of Canvassing Board.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Underwood, 12 Cambridge Place. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 30TH.—Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, 301 Henry Street. 8.30 P. M. Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. 8.30 P. M. Open Suffrage Forum.

Manhattan, 23rd Assembly District, 513 West 144th Street. 8 P. M. Speaking Class. Free. Everybody welcome.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, 152 West 11th Street. 5.30 P. M. Canvassing Bee.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Cheel, 550 Franklin Avenue. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

MAR. 31ST.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Home of Mrs. Moore, 69 Downing Street. 7.20 P. M. Canvassing voters list.

THE SUFFRAGE LUNCH ROOM

THE Suffrage Lunch Room opened with distinguished success on February 16th with a house warming, attended by millionaires, city officials, women prominent in letters, suffrage and society, by clerks and stenographers. The place was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the visitors brought such keen appetites along, that the noble four hundred soon reduced the larder to a likeness of Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel was a guest of honor, as was also Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Marcus Marks, Mrs. William Prendergast, Mr. Robert Adamson and Mr. George McAneny.

The house warming address was made by Mr. McAneny, who predicted victory for suffrage in November and pledged his vote to that end.

The success of the opening day has been continued and already there is need for larger quarters.

GERMAN-AMERICAN MEETING

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting was held on February 10th at Aeolian Hall when American women of German birth or descent listened to eloquent addresses advocating their admission to full citizenship.

The meeting was under the auspices of the German-American Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Mary Dreier presiding. The organ recital which preceded the speaking struck the key note of harmony.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg opened the meeting. Dr. Meyer Gerhard, who followed in his address on German Women and Modern Problems declared himself an earnest believer in the enfranchisement of women. B. Herman Ridder and Henry Bruere stood strongly for votes for women, and for their part in civic affairs. Mme. Rosika Schwimmer told "Why We Need the Vote," and Miss Margaret Sumner gave "Saluting the Flag." The meeting was arranged by Miss Katherine Dreier to whose taste was due the attractive decoration of the hall.

MOTHER-TEACHERS

In answer to an editorial, *Victory for the Mother-Teachers,* printed in the February *Voter,* Mr. William Willcox, a member of the Board of Education, sends the following letter:

DIRECTORY

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Headquarters, 303 Fifth Ave.
New York City

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman.
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Treasurer.
Mrs. Charles P. Howland, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Headquarters, 303 Fifth Ave.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, President.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

Headquarters, 48 East 34th St.

Miss Mary G. Hay, Chairman.

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY

Headquarters, 8 East 37th St.

Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President.

COLLEGIATE LEAGUE

Headquarters, 128 East 36th St.

Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President.

MEN'S LEAGUE

Headquarters, 26 Broadway

Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WOMAN VOTER"

It is quite premature to assume, as you apparently do, that Dr. Finley's decision in the Piexotto case has settled the mother-teacher question.

The Board of Education has occupied a very vulnerable position in this controversy, in having no by-law or rule applicable to such cases. Under the charter provisions, teachers can be dismissed only after trial and conviction of gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty or general inefficiency. Dr. Finley rightly holds that absence for motherhood does not constitute inexcusable neglect of duty for which a teacher may be dismissed, and the Court of Appeals has decided that it is contrary to the provisions of the charter to declare that marriage ipso facto ends a teacher's right to her position. But both Dr. Finley's decision and the Court of Appeals decision clearly imply the opinion that the Board of Education may adopt a by-law (not in conflict with the charter) governing such cases, and that violation of such a by-law would constitute insubordination, for which, after trial and conviction, a teacher might be dismissed from the service.

The question is still unsettled, therefore, and it will not be settled until the Board of Education adopts such a by-law, or until the Legislature incorporates in the Educational Chapter of the charter some mandatory provision definitely fixing the status of mother-teachers. For several months past I have been urging the adoption of a by-law making reasonable provision for leave of absence for bearing and rearing children, and I hope and expect that such a by-law will be adopted in the near future.

WILLIAM G. WILCOX

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well-dressed woman blesses and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are hygienic and scientific. They are **absolutely free from rubber** with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly **sterilized** by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of Woman's Dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

The C. E. Conover Co., Mfrs., 101 Franklin St., New York

White Dress Materials

Reg. Trade Mark

at McCutcheon's

White Fabrics will be much in demand this season. Our assortment includes all desirable materials from sheer, transparent mousseline to heavy Skirting Linen. The following are some of our most important lines:

White Dimities—Stripes, Checks and Plaids, 25c to 45c yard.

White Piques—every size cord, 27 to 43 inches wide, 25c to $1.25 yard.

White Madras—150 styles Plain and Fancy effects, 30c to 85c yard.

Ottoman Cords—various designs, Skirting weights, 25c to 75c yard.

Check and Stripe Voiles in most attractive styles, 45c to $1.25 yard.

Embroidered Batiste, Voiles, Organdy, Crepes, St. Gall Swiss in dots, small figures, Scroll and other larger designs, 50c to $3.50 yard.

French Golfine, Corduroy, Golfo, Gabardine, Heavy Crepes, etc., 50c to $1.75 yard.

Samples of any of the above lines on request.

Fifth Ave., 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

History, Arguments & Results of Woman Suffrage

Edited by Frances M. Bjorkman and Annie G. Porritt

The suffrage workers' Manual. Covers practically the entire field of suffrage claims and evidence.

CLOTH BOUND. 28c. POSTPAID

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co., Inc.

DEPT. A 505 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

EXORA —FACE— POWDER

is the **only** face powder that stays on—one application lasts all day. Guaranteed pure by Prof. Doremus (late of Bellevue Medical College, New York.) Sold everywhere or sent on receipt of price—50c. Specify White, Flesh or Brunette.

Send name and address of your dealer and we will send you Free Samples of Exora Face Powder, Exora Rouge and Exora Cream. Enclose two two-cent stamps for postage and packing. Write to us **now.**

CHAS. MEYER 103-105 WEST 13th ST. **NEW YORK**

HOTEL
Martha Washington

29 East 29th St., near Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK

ADVANTAGES

¶ The 450 bedrooms are for the exclusive use of women guests; the two lower floors containing a magnificent restaurant with orchestral music evenings and the grand lobby and second floor with numerous private parlors are for both men and women.

¶ The service is of that even, careful kind; nearly all the employees are women; the telephone and paging system is developed to a science; the chamber maids are accustomed to assisting guests in their rooms and all the little things necessary to the comfort of a woman traveler can be secured and are offered graciously and at all hours.

¶ To the woman seeking professional, social or business prestige a residence at the Martha Washington is a real asset.

¶ A bright, cheerful room costs $1.50 per day and more for a larger room or one with bath. Meals are served both Table d'Hote and a la Carte. An illustrated booklet sets forth other interesting facts and will be sent free.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th Sts., NEW YORK

101

"Country Club" Suits
STYLE REGISTERED

103

"Cross Country" Suits
STYLE REGISTERED

105

"Country Club" Suits
STYLE REGISTERED

Misses' Spring Suits—*14 to 20 years.*

"Country Club" and "Cross Country" Models

No. 101. —**"Country Club" Suit** of gabardine, in navy, putty, gray, green, white or black, also checks and tweeds, semi-loose belted coat, inverted plaits front and back, convertible choker collar, belted two-piece skirt, patch pockets. *Special* **29.50**

No. 101A. —**Sailor Hat** of Hemp Straw and satin feather ornament, in brown, navy, white or black **7.95**

No. 103. —**"Cross Country" Suit** of serge in navy, putty, white or black, also checked worsted or homespun, semi-military coat, silk lined, silver ball buttons, collar inlaid with moire silk, two-piece belted skirt with hip pockets. *Special* **29.50**

No. 103A. —**Small Hat** of black and white checked silk, faced and trimmed with green, white or black straw. **9.75**

No. 105. —**"Country Club" Suit** of checked worsted, covert [illegible] or navy, putty or white gabardine, tailor[illegible] coat, patch pockets, convertible collar, inlaid with moire striped silk, circular gored skirt with patch pockets. *Special* **29.50**

No. 105A. —**Shepherdess Hat** of fancy straw braid, flower trimmed, in copenhagen, rose, white or black, faced with silk **9.75**

Spring and Summer Style Book
"CORRECT DRESS"
Mailed out-of-town upon application to Dep't "B"

FUR STORAGE
Dry Cold Air Improved Method
Furs Remodeled or Repaired at moderate prices